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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1981

Solidarity Lifts Alert

For National Strike

At Stormy Meeting

shoppers for months, Reuters re-

The measure, the first of its

kind since just after World War II,

was introduced at the insistence of

Solidarity, which first pressed this demand in the strike accords

signed with the government last

Meanwhile, the East German

that the United States had detect-

ed increased readiness among So-

intervention," a Pentagon analyst

said. Another said: "Intervention

is increasingly likely if not possi-ble."

Party Gives Assurances

SOFIA (AP) — Poland's Com-munist Party has assured party members from the Warsaw Pact

and more than 100 other countries that it can deal with the current

Politburo member Tadeusz

Grabski said that his party had

"sufficient determination and

strength to do away with the dan-

gers facing Socialism" in Poland.

Mr. Grabski, secretary of the Central Committee, made his re-

marks during addresses by nation-

al delegations to the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Turkish Bank Bombed

The Associated Press

ported from Warsaw.

Premier Flees s Thai Troops eize Bangkok

OK — Disgrantled miliers announced Wednesthey had removed Pre-- Tinsulanced in an apsoodless coup, but Gen to the provincial army forat and made a radio warning the coup lead-down their weapons, mored the deadline that a issued for them to surng that they had 20 re troops than he did and

had no plans to negotiate v-sources said that at ckloads of troops based and loyal to Gen. Premised Saraburi, about 55 theast of Bangkok. Koiquarters of the Second 150 miles northeast of the here was no independent

ion of the report. ily also had flown to Koed a midnight curiew in Larea. No curfew was ishe coup leaders in Bang-

rem, himself the counf military officer, denied r leaders' announcement had resigned as premier ny commander-in-chief. o was led by Gen. Sant , Gen. Prem's protege and

Claim of Support ides said that they had the port of Thailand's army,

, navy and police. In-ources said that the depuander of the air force had essage to Bangkok saying air force had played no HE COURD. nonncements over Radio

- the first government ion seized — the coup promised to abide by all reign commitments. Diplo-id that they did not expect p to affect Thailand's proin stance.

m diplomats said they ery about the possibility of at, but there were no imreports of fighting. eputy commander of the Army, Gen. Athit Kama close supporter of Gen. ras reported by military

comp leaders ordered Gen. imprecedented move, Gen.), evoked the name of the

to be in charge of the

opproaching Bangkok In tal, Radio Thailand said

king. In turn, the coup leaders accused him of "dragging the

monarchy into politics." "At this time the king and the queen and the entire royal family are residing in an area under the responsibility of the Second Army," Gen. Prem said in his broadcast.

Thailand's popular King Bhumi-bol never interferes in politics and Gen. Prem's use of the king's name was a clear indication the king considered the situation so serious that a gesture on his part was nec-

The coup leaders announced the formation of a revolutionary comcil, which broadcast a statement calling Gen. Prem "a person of low morals and weak as a woman."

"Our country could not proceed toward its development plan be-cause we have a premier like Gen. Prem Tinsulanond who is honest but lacks the ability and the knowledge to solve the country's mounting problems," the state-

Shortly after the rebels made their move early Wednesday, Gen. Prem took refuge in the Royal Pal-ace in Bangkok. That sources said that he was granted a lengthy audience with the king and then left the capital by helicopter. The royal family followed a few hours later, the sources said. Gen. Prem has always been highly regarded by the

was Thailand's fourth coup since 1973. Gen. Frem said the Thai people

did not support the coup and or-dered soldiers supporting the reb-els to return to their units immedi-

Gen. Sant, 59, made a 15-minute television appearance several hours after his takeover to justify the action and to promise government and social petornis. However, he did not announce formation of king must give royal approval.

were thrown up at street corners near strategic government buildings when the coup was mounted. Tanks and jeeps full of troops blocked roads around army headquarters and the parliament. Police scaled off all streets in the government office area, but traffic was normal elsewhere in Bangkok. Radio and television stations played patriotic music with repeated annonncements of the government



That troops inspect a car outside the royal palace grounds in Bangkok after the military coup.

GDANSK, Poland - The Soli-

darity union leadership voted in a

stormy meeting Wednesday to lift

a 2-week-old nationwide strike

alert, but ordered the walkout

threat maintained in the northwest

The vote removed the imminent

had been in effect since a Solidar-

ity leader and three other men

were beaten by police in Bydgoszcz on March 19.

The strike alert has been called

sibility of a national strike that

province of Bydgoszcz.



Prem Tinsulanond



Gen. Sant Chitpatima

homeini Calls for Widespread Purge ' Judiciary and Revolutionary Guard

AN - Ayatollah Ruholnomeini issued a call day for purges of the judiciary and the revoluguards, two of the counst cherished institutions. address marking the resecond anniversary, he members of both groups mg a part in disunity in

message was read on the dio after rain had washed ass rally at which it was to en delivered by the ayatol- Syed Ahmad. It attacked called rumormongers, op-of the government and ers of the superpowers. yatollah also called on jud-thorities to "set up delegastudy the country's courts

miss unsuitable judges and i prosecutors.' id: "Some of those holding specially in the courts, revary committees and prod offices, have created illbecause of their negligence

words were at least in part directed against judges who since the revolution had ordered severe punishmust end this dangerous trend." ments and confiscations of property beyond those sanctioned by

Under the 1979 constitution, judges can be dismissed by decision of the higher judicial council, composed of Islamic clergymen.

idamic law.

The Iranian leader called for tion of those among the 50,000-member revolutionary grard who had "strayed away from religion and moderation and are interfering in matters that are up to the courts or other institutions, which is against the law and appeared to be answerable to no

"It is up to their commanders to ourge them and deliver them up to the courts if they have committed

against "discordant and provoca-tive statements," and declared: him in jail.

Iranian sources said that his "The revolution cannot accept

LONDON (UPI) - Iranian authorities have dropped charges of espionage against a British busi-nessman, Andrew Pike, detained for eight months in a Tehran jail, the Foreign Office said Wednesday. But it said Iran had told British officials orally that charges "regarding financial matters" are being investigated.

Mr. Pike was detained last Aug-Islam." The gnards, who are de-ployed nationally, have often sionaries, and all four were held on suspicion of spying. The charges against the missionaries were dropped and they were released in February, but Iran said at the time that charges of spying and embez-zlement against Mr. Pike were still crimes," the message said.

It warned speakers and writers under inquiry. British officials

Spy Charges Dropped

news agency ADN said that the Warsaw Pact maneuvers, now off in the country, but remains in effect in the province of Bydgoszcz," a spokesman for the more than 2 weeks old, were conindependent union's 41-member The EEC Commission proposes food aid to Poland worth \$40 million. Page 2. commission said. It was the second time in two days that the union leadership took a major step to reinforce the tinuing in East Germany and calm that has prevailed since Monalong Poland's Baltic Coast. Reports from Washington said

day night, when Solidarity leader strike.

Tuesday's Vote

viet and East European forces in and around Poland. Sources said The National Committee voted that civilian vehicles detected at a Tuesday night to approve Mr. Walesa's decision calling off the Hungarian Army headquarters indicted the possibility of a partial general strike. But neither that vote nor Wednesday's decision to mobilization there. lift the strike alert came easily.

Mr. Walesa's leadership of the free union was criticized as it has never been since the labor group took form in the summer strikes in the Baltic shipyards. Some union members felt that Mr. Walesa had given in too easily to the government and they made their objec-tions known in the noisy commit-

tee meetings.

An indication of the opposition came when only 22 of the committee's 41 members voted to approve calling off the strike. Six members abstained and nine failed to show up for the ratification vote.

The militants charged that the government did not guarantee as part of the Monday compromise to miss officials believed to be behind the police attack and that it did not push hard enough either for the recognition of a rural Solidarity union or for the release of political prisoners.

Sellout Charged

Jan Rulewski, the Bydygoszcz Solidarity leader who was hospitalized after the police beating, called the agreement a disgrace and charged that Mr. Walesa "sold giving away too much in "manipulations"

"We did not win anything," Mr. Mr. Walesa in turn accused some union leaders of not heeding the wishes of the rank-and-file. "Some union leaders broke away from their plants and represent

because of heavy fighting. There

were also reports of Soviet jet and

border post north of Herat where

an uprising is supposed to have

There were rumors circulating in

Kabul that Mr. Karmal's favorite

mullah, Mohammed Amin Sadr,

who is known as the Islamic relig-

ion's cheerleader for the govern-

ment, was shot and killed in the

Also on Friday, diplomats in the

city saw an apparent army attack on a hill just east of Kabul airport.

center of Kabul on Friday.

licopter attacks on Torgundi, a

their own opinions," he said

ISTANBUL — Unidentified as

sailants believed to be leftists hurled a bomb into a bank office in suburban Istanbul Tuesday night, police sources reported Wednesday. They said the blast at the Akbank branch in Umraniye caused no injuries but considerable [Full-scale meat rationing appeared to have got off to a good

Conducts State Affairs nd set up a "full-time office" in his hospital suite. The president is fully capable riencing chest pain when

Reagan, Rebounding,

WASHINGTON — A high-spir-ited President Reagan, out of the intensive care unit, is walking around and conducting "business as usual" in a suite at George Washington University Hospital, his doctor and aides said on

Wednesday.

They said that the president stayed up until 11 p.m. on Tuesday with his wife, Nancy, to watch the first hour of the televised Academy Awards presentation. He slept for four or five hours and began a busy morning tackling White

"Although he is somewhat un comfortable, the president slept quite well," said Dr. Daniel Ruge, Mr. Reagan's personal physician.
"He has been out of bed and

The move to the suite was made on Tuesday night, one day after the president and three other persons were wounded by a gunman in an assassination attempt outside a Washington hotel.

Executive Order

White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d said on a television program that Mr. Reagan signed some nomination papers Tuesday evening and an unspeciwhat seemed to be a fair selection fied executive order Wednesday and ample quantity of meat, some of which had not been seen by

When Mr. Baker and other aides finished a meeting with Mr. Reagan Wednesday morning, he was eating breakfast sitting in a

"It's really business as usual," said White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d, who said the president

of taking actions," Mr. Baker said. "We've had to cancel very few ac-

Mr. Meese indicated on another television program that, because of Mr. Reagan's "remarkable recov-

New questions about the way Alexander M. Haig Jr. is con-ducting himself in office. Page

Evidence suggests that John W. Hinckley Jr. may have acted because of a romantic love fantasy for an actress. Page 3.

ery," he might be discharged from the hospital early next week, sooner than expected.

The White House said that Mr. Reagan was starting to eat solid foods and was "in good condition. but is experiencing some pain and fatigue in response to his injury."

Dr. Ruge said that the president's vital signs remained normal.

The president's breathing is painful because the bullet cracked the seventh rib and he has a 6-inch chest incision from the operation. Also, there are two tubes still draining material from his lungs through his skin. The tubes are connected to suction devices.

Even so, Mr. Reagan was requir ing almost no pain medication at according to Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, dean for clinical affairs at Washington University

Contrary to earlier impressions,

Mr. Reagan was having serious difficulty breathing and was expewalked into the emergency room Monday, minutes after having been shot at the Washington Hilton Hotel. His blood pressure was low and falling, and he had been spitting up blood from the wound

in his lung 'Acute Distress'

"He was definitely in acute distress," Dr. William O'Neill. a surgical intern who treated Mr. Reagan in the emergency room, said. "He was uncomfortable.

The president's life was in serious danger until a team of doctors gave him fluids and blood transfusions by vein and did chest surgery to stop the bleeding. Dr. O'Neill said.

"The first thing the president mentioned to me was that he had been coughing up blood since the event," Dr. O'Neill said. "He had complained of chest pain and shortness of breath. He denied

having lost consciousness. Dr. O'Neill said that the amount of blood Mr. Reagan was spitting up was not severe. "There was blood-staining of his lips and teeth and there was blood in the back of

Emergency Room

When Dr. O'Neili examined Mr. Reagan in the emergency room the physician said that the president's respirations were rapid, "in the high 30s," or about twice the usual rate. Mr. Reagan's pulse was recorded at 88, or slightly increased. "His blood pressure was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Indicates Shift in Namibia Policy, Emphasizes Continued Foreign Contacts

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Reagan administration officials say that the United States is prepared to discuss a possible modification of the deadlocked United Nations plan for the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) that might be acceptable to South Africa and to some key black African states.

The officials discussed this possibility Tuesday as the White Poland, Czechoslovakia, East House, seeking to demonstrate that foreign policy business was Germany and the Soviet Union going on as usual, announced forhave participated in the maneuvers, which the United States has feared could act as a mally that Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state-designate for African affairs, would lead a "They are getting closer and high-level mission to southern Afcloser to intervention, but there's rica this month. nothing to show there will be an

The administration wants to ask the various parties to consider adoption of the "Zimbabwe for-mula." The future laws of the country would be worked out in negotiations before an election took place. The current UN-spon-sored plan for Namibian independence calls for elections to set up a constituent assembly that would in turn draft a constitution.

Underscoring that President Reagan's hospitalization had not halted international contacts were these other developments: Vice President Bush and Sec-

retary of State Alexander M. Haig ir, met separately and together with Premier Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands, who had arrived Monday and had been scheduled to see Mr. Reagan Monday after-Plans for Mr. Haig to leave

Friday night for an eight-day trip to the Middle East and Europe went ahead as scheduled, and there was a possibility that Mr. Haig might add West Germany and France to his itinerary. He is to visit Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Britain.

The State Department announced that Foreign Minister

Ilter Turkmen of Turkey would meet with Mr. Haig and other officials Wednesday.

• Diplomatic messages went out around the world Monday and Tuesday informing governments of the shooting of Mr. Reagan and of the doctors' reports that the prognosis after surgery was excellent.

Get-well messages poured into the State Department from govern-

The Crocker mission, expected to start in the next two weeks or so, is viewed by officials as one of the most important so far of this United States, according to an ofadministration.

This is because Mr. Reagan had given the impression that he might drastically revise U.S. policy toward southern Africa to favor South Africa. The trip is meant to reverse that perception, officials

The White House statement was also meant to signal that, even though the administration will have its own policy toward southem Africa, it will continue the Carter administration' effort to bring about an international settlement for the independence of Namibia from South African control. This will be done in consultation with the black-led African



Vice President Bush (right) welcomed Premier Andreas van Agt of the Netherlands to the White House Tuesday as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. looked on. The Dutch official was to have talked with President Reagan Monday.

states and white-dominated South Africa, it indicated. On South Africa, the statement.

referring to that government's policy of racial separation, said that there can be no question of American support for apartheid, which is repugnant to our multiracial and democratic society. But it said that, "we intend to

make our views plainly known" to the South Africans "not in a spirit

INSIDE

The Belgian government announced a one-month price freeze as part of its effort to

Belgium Crisis

Qadhafi Foe Declaring himself "at war" with Col. Moarner Qadhafi of

and political crisis. Page 2.

Libya, Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri said "all the world should try to get rid of him" - by killing him if necessary. Page 2.

Academy Awards Robert Redford's "Ordinary

People" captured four Académy Awards. Page 24.

To Our Readers

Because of Part II of the special Focus on West Germany supplement (Pages 7S-18S), the Insights/Sidelights page is not included in today's IHT. of confrontation but of constructive help."

On the deadlocked negotiations

for an independent Namibia, it said, "We seek a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem leading to a genuinely independent and democratic Namibia, recognized by the international community." Administration officials said that, in the lengthy policy review

Country's Future

of southern Africa just concluded,

there was a consensus to discuss

the possible shift in the independ-

The South Africans and their supporters in Namibia, the Demo-cratic Turnhalle Alliance, have seen reluctant to accept the UN election plan for fear that the main guerrilla group, the South-West Africa People's Organization, would prevail and be able to dictate the country's future.

The U.S. approach, incorporating aspects of the solution that finally resolved the situation in Zimbabwe, would propose that the constitution be drawn up in Geneva or some other neutral site. therey giving SWAPO and the Turnhalle group an agreed-upon share of the future government.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Crocker plans to visit Nigeria. South Africa and the Front-line states - Angola, Botswana, Mozambique. Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as possibly some others.

The United States hopes that, as the result of a Namibian settlement, Angola will ask Cuban troops to leave, thereby making it possible for Washington to establish diplomatic relations.

ussians Reportedly Replace Afghan Units in Kabul Washington Post Service

. .

DELHI - The four Afrmy units that had been g the capital city of Kabul en moved into the countryi replaced by Soviet forces, diplomats reported here dav. eported transfer of respon-

for guarding Kabul sig-major shift in Moscow's for taming the hercely inent Aighans, who keep inng their resistance to the th occupation of their naplomats said rding to an analyst in New the shift indicates that the

is no longer trust the Af-

rany units to guard the capi-

even under the supervision n indication of the lack of Soviet armored vehicles through the city Monday

perimeter that encircled the Soviet guest house where the chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Andreovich Skachkov, was staying.

Shift in Responsibility

The shift in responsibility for guarding Kabul was reported to have come Tuesday, when the four army divisions in the city, once Afghanistan's crack units but now believed to be considered by the Russians as unreliable, began moving out of the city.

They reportedly were being sent to the provinces to fight. But mili-tary analysis believe it is unlikely they will be successful in battles with the rebels because these divisions, along with the rest of the Afghan Army, are plagued by desertions of officers and men.

Moreover, there have been con-

tinual reports of plots by officers

of the four divisions against the Soviet-installed government of Ba-Soviet-installed government of Babrak Karmal.

Meanwhile, according to diplo-matic sources in New Delhi, the winter hill in fighting between the Soviet and Afghan forces and the rebels is ending. There are reports of combat in 20 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces, including all nine that run along the Soviet-Afghan

Attacks Described

Other reports reaching New Delhi described attacks on Soviet and Afghan installations in Herat, a city near where the Afghanistan, Iran and Soviet borders meet. The attacks, according to diplomats, were part of the celebration of the second anniversary of the Herat. uprising in which Soviet civilians and soldiers were mutilated and killed by Afghan rebels.

Three of the four major high-

Defection Aid Criticized NEW DELHI (AP) - Afghanistan's ambassador to India criticized the U.S. Embassy for giving visas to four defecting Afghan Embassy officials who had helped their countrymen to escape their Soviet-occupied homeland. The four officials and their fam-

ilies left New Delhi Tuesday for

Frankfurt before flying to the

ficial of the United Nations Commission for Refugees. The U.S. Embassy declined to comment. "The Americans want to help everyone who is against Afghani-stan," Afghan Ambassador Mohammad Hasan Sharq said in his criticism of U.S. diplomats.

Afghan students said the defecting diplomats secretly aided countrymen by helping them stay in India on medical and educational grounds. The defectors were idenfied as Consular official Abdul Ali Raoufy, Commercial Attache Mohammad Farouq, embassy accountant Hassan Kaifi and mission official engineer Najib Poya.

Belgium Orders Prices Frozen; **King Begins Talks on Cabinet**

PARIS - In a first effort to ease Belgian's latest political and economic crisis, the government Wednesday announced that the nation's prices will be frozen for one month starting Thursday.

But the government's immediate dilemma remained unresolved following the resignation offered Tuesday by Premier Wilfried Martens's 5-month-old coalition government and as King Bandouin began a series of meetings with the nation's political leaders.

Meantime, the king will hold the resignation of the government in abeyance, a spokesman said.

The present coalition is composed of four parties made up of two groupings — Socialists and Christian Democrats, each of which are split into Flemish and French-speaking wings. Mr. Mar-tens is a Flemish Christian Democrat. This is the fourth government he has headed since 1979.

There was speculation that the king's goal is to launch negotiations for the formation of a new government and that he would eventually accept Mr. Martens'

Commenting on the price freeze, a spokesman for Economic Affairs Minister Willy Claes said that, "in the current economic and financial situation of the country, the minis-

Qadhafi Wants U.S. Bases Shut

ROME — Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi was quoted Wodnesday as saying that he would support a moye to close U.S. military bases in Italy as well as those in the Arab world.

"We in the Arab world will attack American military bases in Arab countries because we are defending our own land. We don't want to attack the U.S. coasts, we don't want to land in America, the conservative Rome daily II Giornale d'Italia quoted him as

In the interview in Benghazi conducted with several Italian correspondents, Col. Qadhafi was quoted as saying: "We will also support Italy in this, in the struggle to expel Americans from Italian bases."

freeze would apply at all levels — import, wholesale and retail — and that inspectors were being instructed to enforce strict compliance. Excluded from the freeze are products where industry has contracts with the government, including petroleum products.

Credit Restrictions

In a related move, the National Bank's new credit restrictions on financial institutions designed to halt recent speculation against the Belgian franc came into force.

other financial institutions are required to maintain a minimum level of investment in state securities and will be subject to penalties

Soviet Patients Reportedly Seize Psychiatric Unit

United Press International
MOSCOW — Patients took over a psychiatric hospital and held the staff hostage to protest their treat-ment with heavy doses of behav-ior-modification drugs, a report reaching Moscow said on Wednes-

day.

The incident occurred in January in the Fourth Department of the Chernyakhovsk Special Psychiatric Hospital near the Polish border. der, a source said. The patients were "driven to desperation" by the drugs, which have painful side

effects, according to the account. The revolt was said to have end-ed after hospital authorities agreed to investigate the charge that the patients were being badly treated. But guards stormed the lunchroom, where the patients were gathered after releasing their hostages, and beat them, the source said.

The report said that 25 patients were handcuffed and taken to an unknown location.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, which is in charge of special mental hospitals, had no comment on the report. The Chernyakhovsk hospital has been used to hold dissidents, such as Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who spoke out for minority groups in the early 1970s.

ter judged this measure to be help-ful." if they reduce their holdings in long-term government paper below the level of Dec. 31.

The government crisis was caused by a split over a demand by Mr. Martens for a wage freeze, which was part of his anti-inflationary economic recovery plan supported by his Socialist partners in the coalition. However, the Socialists insisted that wages should remain pegged to the price index.

The issue remained unresolved

Wednesday amid continuing speculation in some banking circles that the price freeze might be followed by a devaluation of the franc, which the government has defended strongly in the last few

days.
In London Wednesday, the franc weakened slightly against the dollar and also lost ground in rela-tion to currencies in the European Monetary System. Dealers said that speculation on an early devaluation persists and that there had been little reaction to the price

Other Measures

European bankers and officials agreed that devaluation would make no sense if it is not accompa nied by other measures aimed at tackling Belgium's longer range economic problems. "Belgium, if does not take steps

quickly, will become the sick man of Europe ... I am exceedingly pessimistic," said a leading banker Wednesday, who insisted on remaining anonymous.

Belgium's public sector deficit this year is expected to rise to a record 13 percent of the nation's gross national product. The deficit in the balance of payments equals more than 5 percent, while unem-ployment, already at 10 percent of

the working population, is increasing, he said.

Confirming the trends, the Finance Ministry announced that Belgium had a current account deficit on a cash basis of 9.8 billion francs in November, after a deficit of 6.7 billion francs in October, and that preliminary indications showed that the current account remained in deficit in December.

This is by far one of the worst performances of any country in the OECD area and it will take a very strong and determined gov-ernment to turn things around,"

Poles lined up in Warsaw's Old Town district Wednesday when ice cream was put on sale.

EEC Commission Proposes Aiding Poles To Buy \$40 Million in Subsidized Food

BRUSSELS — The European Economic Community Commission Wednesday proposed food aid to Poland worth \$40 million, a

ommission spokesman said. The spokesman said credits enabling Poland to buy the food could not be accorded by the commission and would have to be agreed on by member states. He said that most of the sales would be made at a subsidized price from EEC stocks, and the remainder, also at reduced rates, from the open market.

The decision to provide aid, at 15 percent below world market s, was made following a call EEC leaders for concerted Common Market support for Po-land, he said. At their summit meeting last week, the leaders urged community ministers and the commission to decide on food aid to Poland "as a matter of ur-

The spokesman said that the aid would be in the form of 10,000 tons of butter, 5,000 tons of cheese, 32,000 tons of milk powder, 30,000 tons of meat, 50,000 tons of sugar, 175,000 tons of bar-ley, 25,000 tons of rye, 200,000 tons of animal fodder and 20,000 tons of cooking oil.

Delivery Delays

The proposed package follows similar food aid, also worth about \$40 million, agreed on by the EEC last December. The spokesman said that Poland's problems in acquiring credit and technical diffi-culties had led to delays in delivery of that food aid.

In London, banking sources said that Poland had expressed confidence in talks with Western bankers that it would obtain reschedul ing agreements on its commercial and official debt ahead of its original mid-year target. Two days of talks with bankers on Poland's request to reschedule \$3.1 billion of 1981 commercial loan maturities ended Wednesday and will be resumed on April 8.

Poland does not expect that meeting to agree a final formula for the rescheduling though it hopes for a conclusion to the talks shortly afterward, the sources add-

After the talks, the chief Polish delegate, Jan Woloszyn, told re-porters that Poland was committed end of 1980. He would not comment further on the meeting.

Telephone Calls

In an attempt to coordinate Western aid efforts, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Monday telephoned President Reagan, before the president was shot by an assail-ant in Washington, and France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, to discuss the Western aid ef-

Polish Deputy Premier Mieczys-law Jagielski flew to Washington Wednesday for two days of talks

Sudan Leader Says World Should Join

By Jonathan C. Randal Washington Post Service

KHARTOUM, Sudan — Sudanese President Gasfar Nimeiri has said that he was at war with Col. Moamer Qadhafi of Libya and added. "I think all the world should try to get rid of him."

that "we have to do something together to get this man out of the taking him out, by killing him."

Although he hinted in an interview that he would welcome assist-

ance in his apparent personal ven-detta to overthrow Col. Qadhafi, the Cubans of the United States."

— the neighboring countries should start first — and we are a neighboring country. We can do it on behalf of the world."

ly forces, presumably Egypt's.

But he acknowledged that he had not raised the issue with U.S. officials in Sudan or in Washington before disclosing publicly two weeks ago in a series of interviews what he now said was "just an

The president's initial offer took the diplomatic community and the Sudanese political elite by surprise. The lack so far of positive response from the Reagan administration has raised questions in Sudan about Washington's true interest in the controversial Rapid Deployment Force to guard Western oil interests in the Gulf.

Lack of infrastructure in Africa's largest country — especially in the interior where the Sudanese

Communism as from his support for Egypt.

Only last week he agreed to ex-change ambassadors with Cairo after having reduced diplomatic rela-tions following Egypt's separate peace with Israel two years ago. The thrust of Gen. Nimein's remarks reflected a personal crusade against Col. Qadhafi that has raised fears in Sudan of the power

> the financially strapped country, considered a more likely Libyan tactic than frontal assault. A Libyan-backed coup attempt in 1976 almost deposed Gen. Ni-

of Libyan petrodollars to subvert

Only two weeks ago Gen. Nimeiri disclosed yet another coup attempt against his nearly 12-yearold regime. But Tuesday he played down the plot as an effort to infiltrate the army by a well-known dissident retired army officer and said that it had been nipped in the

During the interview at the Chinese-built Friendship Palace, Gen. Nimeiri said he personally had told Col. Qadhafi after the Libyan military takeover last December in Chad that "the war is just now

"We opened our country for any Chadian citizen to use the Sudan for fighting the Libyans and driv-ing them out of Chad," he said. He said that Col. Qadhafi had made Sudan his "number one target" to convince other African states that they should not oppose his dream of creating a Moslem

Opposition in Philippines

1973 Philippine constitution under which the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos rules has been challenged by 130 of the 311 members of the body that drafted

The challenge occurred a week before a national plebiscite on proposed amendments that would provide for a strong president with a six-year term and no bar against re-election. Mr. Marcos has an-nounced he intends to end his transitional status as president-

capagal, an opponent of Mr. Marcos and chairman of the convention that drafted the 1973 charter, said that the body had "resumed" its sessions and had adopted a declaration that the constitution had been improperly ratified and there-

lenge, but the legality of the charter group's move was questioned in statement by Antonio Tupaz. minister of state for local affairs, who said that "the reconvening of the convention bids to be a mere

Mr. Macapagal said that the meeting had been called at the position of president-premier quest of 130 of the convention's for an indefinite period.

members were elected freely in 1970, opened in 1971 with a mandate to frame a new constitution replacing the 1935 charter adopted of chief of state.

Former President Diosdado Ma
replacing the 1935 charter adopted under U.S. tutelage. Its work was overtaken by Mr. Marcos' imposition of martial law in 1972.

At its last session on Nov. 30, 1972, with some of its members in prison and others underground,

changed course and submitted it instead to ratification by informally organized citizens' assemblies. A subsequent referendum pro-

duced affirmative responses to questions about the constitution's validity. Mr. Marcos then formed a new government and assumed

with U.S. officials on his country's request for emergency aid. In Paris he won a pledge from France of \$800 million in fresh credits this year plus an emergency shipment of 400,000 tons of wheat. After the Western leaders' tele-

phone conversations, warnings against force being applied from within or without" — evidently references to the possibility of intervention by the Soviet Union in Poland or suppression of the Polish independent trade union Solidarity by the Communist Party of - have been repeated by leaders and officals in Boun, Paris Washington. Mr. Schmidt used the phrase in a speech to labor union delegates in Berlin on Monday night, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing referred to it in a televised speech in Paris on Monday.

In an unusually strong statement made at a news conference on Tuesday, Mr. Schmidt repeated

would be cut without delay if there were intervention by force in Po-land "from within or without." Mr. Schmidt warned that such intervention would stop credits to Poland, and that "the world would change.

Warning Criticized

MOSCOW (LAT) — A Soviet commentator criticized Western leaders Tuesday for warning that they would cut loff financial aid to Poland if Soviet troops or Polish authorities used force to end that country's labor unrest.

These actions cannot be regarded in any other way than as encouragement to anti-Socialist forces in Poland to preserve the atmosphere of anarchy and to make the situation in the country even more grave," said Boris Kalyagin on the evening television news.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Farmers Clash With Police at EEC Building

BRUSSELS — Farmers besieging the European Economic Community's headquarters buried stones and bottles at Belgian riot police Vednesday as agriculture ministers waited to see whether Britain would lift its objections to an agreement on higher farm prices.

The police responded with tear gas to force the demonstrators back from the building. Thousands of farmers, mostly from France, have gathered during the last three days to demand a 15-percent price rise as EEC ministers argued over a 1981-82 farm package.

The ministers were to resume negotiations on Wednesday night. Sources said that tough talks lasting until dawn Wednesday had put them in sight of an agreement, but left Britain holding out. British Agriculture Minister Peter Walker said that he was worried about the cost of the estimated 9-percent to 10-percent rise suggested as a compromise by the estimated 9-percent to 10-percent rise suggested as a compromise by

U.S. Reports Progress on Sinai Peace Force

United Press Internation JERUSALEM - Israeli and U.S. officials Wednesday completed three days of talks on the creation of a Sinai peacekeeping force that the top

U.S. negotiator said produced wide agreement. Michael Sterner, deputy assistant secretary of state, said that he was impressed by the amount of agreement at this early stage between Egypt and Israel on establishment of a force in the Sinai Peninsula to monitor the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

He said that he would report on the Israeli position to the Egyptians

and to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who is scheduled to leave Washington Friday for Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The peace treaty calls for the UN Security Council to set up a peace-keeping force in the Sinai or, if that is not possible, for the United States to establish a multinational force.

to repaying its Western debts, which totaled \$23 billion at the Israelis Reportedly Trade Fire With UN Force

The Associated Press TULIN, Lebanon - Israeli troops burst into this southern Lebanese village before dawn Wednesday, blew up houses and exchanged fire with Lebanese Army and UN peacekeeping troops, villagers and a UN spokesman said. They said a Lebanese soldier died and one was wounded in the raid

An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said four houses used by Palestinian guerrillas were blown up during the raid, but denied Israeli troops had exchanged fire with the village defenders. The spokesman said one Israeli soldier was wounded. Western diplo-

mats in Beirut said they believed it was the first shooting incident between UN and Israeli troops since the international force was deployed in southern Lebanon to act as a buffer between Palestinian guerrillas

China Starting to Check Security on Airliners Los Angeles Times Service PEKING — Grimly recognizing the age of international terrorism. China was introducing security checks Wednesday on all foreign-bound

The magnetic metal detectors and baggage X-ray machines, which became commonplace at airports around the world a decade ago, have been installed in Peking, and Chinese authorities announced new regulations Tuesday to permit body searches and luggage inspection to prevent

aircraft hijacking.

Initially, the measures will apply only to international flights, Chinese officials said, but the feasibility of extending them to domestic flights is reportedly under study following several terrorist incidents in the last year and an increase in violent crime in China.

Former Seoul Spy Chief Declared Legally Dead

HACKENSACK, N.I. — A Superior Court judge has declared as legally dead Kim Hyung Wook, former head of the South Korean CIA.

Mr. Kim disappeared in Paris in 1979.

The ruling on Tuesday was made after Mr. Kim's family requested it be allowed to inherit his multimillion-dollar estate. Mr. Kim, the head of the KCIA from 1963 to 1969, was the No. 2 man in Korea until he fled in 1973 and settled down in the Bergen County community of Alpine. He had split with South Korean President Park Chung Hee, who was himself later assassinated.

Mrs. Kim's lawyer said that Mr. Park had ordered Mr. Kim kidnapped and personally killed him in the basement of the Blue House, the presidential palace.

U.S. Coal Miners Decisively Reject Contract

United Press Internati WASHINGTON - Worried that nonunion coal operations might threaten their jobs, soft-coal miners throughout Appalachia rebuffed their union's leadership and soundly rejected a tentative contract by a 2-

The vote on Tuesday extends indefinitely a United Mine Workers' strike that began last Friday when the old contract ran out. The rejection raises prospects of another long and costly walkout in the coalfields. Rejecting the three-year pact endorsed by the union's president, Sam Church Jr., miners indicated they felt that the proposed contract would encourage more nonunion mining operations. It removed a royalty to the union's pension and welfare funds that UMW operators must now pay

for processing coal from mines that are not signatories to the agreement.

U.S. Aides Puzzle By Haig's Behavil Slat

By Martin Schram and Michael Getler

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — For the second time in two weeks, the actions of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. have prompted questions inside and outside the Reagan ad-ministration about the way he is conducting himself in office.

His latest problems stem from his performance after the assassination attempt against President Reagan — first with his shaky, emotional claim over national television of constitutional authority in the line of presidential success sion, and then through a private disagreement in the White House Situation Room with Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger.

The dispute, according to one source, centered on Mr. Weinberger's displeasure with Mr. Haig's televised remarks and disanent over the nature of the increased readiness procedures that were ordered for U.S. military forces around the world.

Last week, Mr. Haig was criti-cized by Reagan aides for his open disagreement with the president's plan to name Vice President Bush to direct White House crisis man-

On Tuesday, top presidential assistants praised Mr. Haig's per-formance in the Situation Room while Mr. Reagan was on the operating table and Mr. Bush was in a plane, returning to Washington. "I worked at his side in the Situation Room from 2:30 to 8:30," said the White House staff director. David Gergen, "and he was steady, very steady. He did a hell of a job."

Presidential aides also minimized the nature of the disagreements between Mr. Haig and and Mr. Weinberger. They conceded there were some disagreements some "sparks," as one called it --but asserted there was never a "now" between the two men.

Spokesmen at the State and Defense departments also moved to deny that there was any rift between the two secretaries. Maj. Gen. Jerry Curry, the Pentagon

Reagan Gets Busy Again

(Continued from Page 1) 78 by palpation," or lower than usual, Dr. O'Neill said.

However, Mr. Reagan's blood pressure became normal shortly after "he rested on a stretcher for a minute or two," Dr. O'Neill said.
Dr. O'Neill speculated that perhaps that was the result of the fact that he had walked in and had

a significant amount of blood loss in his chest at that time." Although Mr. Reagan was hypotensive, or had low blood pressure. for a few minutes; Dr. O'Neill said the president never was in shock. Shock is a potentially fatal physiologic condition in which the blood pressure falls to such a dangerously low level for a period of time that the body cannot get

Sicilian Prison Revolt

United Press Interna-MESSINA, Sicily — Three inmates of Gazzi jail took 18 persons hostage Tuesday to demand transfers to jails closer to home, but surrendered peacefully with their prisoners when the authorities conceded the issue, police said. spokesman, said: Ther argument between Haig will u berger, nor were there words or heated exchapt

But at the White Hoe officials would not go deficials would not go defar in their denials. A send dential assistant said that called set to has been defaulted set to has been defaulted. ed," but he conceded this

A State Departmentported who said that Mr. Haig reer said when he left for the Whalicontin shortly after the shootinge of the he was stunned by what 100 television little more than simulation

The secretary of states intra spiring heavily. His voice state to be cracking, rising areast B: unsteadily and his arms chierral be trembling. Tve never ici to hike that before and I vancothe

What Mr. Haig said stir, the concern throughout lier ment. Asked who was mind decisions for the government G said in part: "Constit for we gentlemen, you have the hind the vice president and it in tary of state in that order."

position, in that role, of charge of the Situation the White House while Vi dent Bush was still away. But officials at the said privately that Mr. wrong on two counts and way this came across to the was that he was running ti

It has now been pointed a the White House that the sof state is fifth in line in su to the presidency, according Constitution, and that the recommand authority, with to the president's role at mander-in-chief of the forces, goes from the presig the vice president to the se, of defense.

In fact, Mr. Haig's sta-about being in control in the It was there that he mad

Weinberger let him know the II was upset with the secreta state's characterization of him as No. 3 in line of authoric cording to several informed. es. After that, the two mer reported to have disagreed or procedures for increasing the iness of U.S. forces around

"No extraordinary me were taken, we did not pu forces on alert." a senior of said. "but cautionary proce."

Europeans Check Securit After Attempt on Reagan

PARIS — France has tightened security precautions around President Valery Giscard d'Estaing following the attempt on the life of President Reagan.
The shooting of Mr. Reagan has

also focused attention on the security of leaders of other countries, like Britain, Spain and Italy, where guerrilla organizations operate. "The assassination of President Kennedy and the dozen attempts to kill General De Gaulle are ever resent in our minds, and we are taking no chances," a senior French police official said. "But everyone knows there is no 100-percent effective protection," he

Police problems are compound-ed by the tendency of some leaders to downgrade security precautions. President Giscard d'Estaing said on television that he did not believe in extra security measures, particularly during his frequent trips in the current French election

ampaign. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt dislikes excessive security and refused to be shielded by bulletproof glass at election ral-lies last year. In West Germany's 32-year postwar history, there has never been an assassination atterrot on a chancellor. -

British Discretion

In Britain, discretion is the hallmark of security for top people. Armed detectives always ac-company Queen Elizabeth II. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and about a dozen others on public appearances, but it is often hard to spot them.

Two detectives are allowed to the queen and her husband, Prince Philip, and Mrs. Thatcher, but other members of the royal family and key ministers get one,

The late Earl Mountbatten of Burma, always in high positions of responsibility although not an elected official, had always discouraged police protection. In

would involve conflict be

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were some disagreement; Haig and Weinberger."

him for many, many yestr Bur-State Department office "He was cracking emotion as what Mr. Haig said less se

At the State Departmentals said that Mr. Haig ing about the preceder secretary in the Cabinet

tion Room was technically, log rate. As soon as Mr. Haig is lp that Mr. Reagan had been sky called the White House chi staff, James A. Baker 3d ar cording to Mr. Baker, sug-that he, the secretary of should be in charge of ded making in the Situation Roor.

were taken." While one Pentagon of played down the Haig staten a calling them a matter of "is a mistaken words," another sun up the view of his colleagues and the secretary's television perf ance as "unbelievable," and ed: "I just don't understant" demeanor, especially for one says he's in charge."

1979, he was blown up by an I bomb planted on his fishing t while he was on vacation in

has been murdered in modtimes — Spencer Perceval versus shot at the House of Co mons in 1812. The conflict over the future. Northern Ireland presents by the biggest threat to British royand politicians.

In 1979 Irish guerrillas m dered Airey Neave, then Conserting Party.

Only one British prime mini-

tive Party opposition spokesir on Northern Ireland, by plantin bomb in his car. Mr. Neave v

not under police protection. Spain's Problem

Spain, with a long tradition violence, has one of the worst curity problems in Western I rope. Since the death of Franco 1975, political violence has ris claiming 129 lives last year alone The military wing of the Basq separatist organization ETA held responsible for most of killings. It was responsible for t death in a 1973 bomb attack Franco's premier, Adm. Luis C rero Blanco, the fifth Spanish ht.

last 150 years. Heavy security did not sv ETA guerrillas from firing a rock into the grounds of the preme official residence last year. No o was injured. Italy also has major securi

of government assassinated in t

problems. Former Premier Ali Moro was kidnapped in 1978 on. Rome street by the Red Brigad and later assassinated. Since then, scores of senior of cials have been killed or shot at.

wounded by far-left gangs, sources while under guard but monly while walking underended to city streets. Now, the premier, members

his Cabinet, top officials from the Interior and Justice ministries and the police are constantly guarden and many have bulletproof cars.

His 'War' to Overthrow or Kill Qadhafi

Berating the West for tolerating Col. Qadhafi because of Libya's oil, Gen. Nimeiri said Tuesday

the 51-year-old Sudanese leader said, "We do not want to become Eschewing "interference by a su-perpower," Gen. Nimeiri also said, "We as Africans should start first

U.S. Financing Gen. Nimeiri also again expressed interest in U.S. financing for improving rudimentary Sudanese air and naval facilities, which in case of a Soviet threat against Sudan could be made available to U.S. and other friend-



Gaafar Nimeiri

air facility — apparently accounts for the U.S. position, according to diplomatic sources in Sudan. Nonetheless, what is taken in

Sudan as Gen. Nimeiri's playing to the Reagan administration's gener-

ally staunch anti-Soviet stance has

already paid dividends. Gen. Nimeiri declared himself "very satisfied" with the U.S. administration's decision to increase military aid to Sudan from \$30 million to \$100 million in the fiscal year beginning next Sept. 1.

Cairo Relations ... He said that he had not yet discussed in detail with the Americans how the increased military package should be spent. He re-iterated interest in a U.S. training mission in Sudan, especially in military intelligence, and noted how the Soviet KGB had helped

Col. Qadhafi operate in various African countries. Increased U.S. economic, financial and military aid - the biggest U.S. aid program in Africa outside of Egypt — has stemmed as much

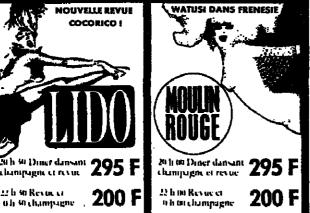
would apparently like to locate an from the general's militant anti-



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Challenges Constitution original 311 delegates and had been held at the suburban home of the body's vice president. The group thus sought to place into question the proposed amend-MANILA - The validity of the

fore had no legal force. There was no immediate reac-tion from Mr. Marcos to the chal-

ments to be voted on Tuesday.

Mr. Macapagal said that, with the lifting of martial law in January, the 1935 constitution was again in force and the Seventh Congress, suspended by Mr. Marcos, was restored to power. The charter convention, whose

the body was recessed by its president, Mr. Macapagal, who subsequently submitted a draft constitution to Mr. Marcos. Mr. Marcos initially called a ple-biscite to approve the draft but

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Barathan II.

NGTON — Federal in-s. have found evidence; that John W. Hinckley ated to assassinate Presiyan Monday in an effort as Jodie Poster, an .18actress whom he appar-

e killed the president," kley wrote to Miss Foster nailed letter investigators his Washington hotel aday, according to one rovided by sources familas investigation.

a account reported that "If you don't love me, to kill the president." finckley, 25, apparently that Mr. Reagan had insulted Miss Foster, ofid. This suggestion was in another letter to the at Mr. Hinckley had sent ent weeks. The nature of ined insult was not dis-

eators believe Mr. Hinckoped a romantic fantasy. Foster after seeing the rvie "Taxi Driver," in se portrayed a teen-age

forie Plot Recalled

movie, the protagonist, vactor Robert DeNiro, is ver who plots the assassi a U.S. senator after his overtures toward one of tor's aides are rejected. investigators believe that bley may have been living ile of the taxi driver.

ent Crime 13% in U.S.

INGTON - Violent the United States inby 13 percent last year previous year, according inary figures released by

erall crime rate rose by 10 ecording to the report, s based on information than 12,000 law enagencies across the

violent crimes, robbery 0 percent, rape 9 percent, d assault 8 percent and

Justice Department officials said that Miss Foster had received several letters from Mr. Hinckley in recent months. They would not discuss the contents. The unmailed letter found in

Mr. Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel in Washington, officials said, indicated that he was in a despondent, fatalistic mood and might take some action that would Federal agents questioned Miss

Foster Tuesday, sources close to the investigation said. Background Investigated

Mr. Hinckley was in custody Tuesday in Virginia as FBI agents in Washington, Nashville, Tenn., Denver, Dallas, Los Angeles and Lubbock, Texas, investigated his background. Mr. Hinckley lived in or visited all those cities during the last several years, officials said.

Mr. Hinckley was moved before

dawn Tuesday to a small prison cell at the Marine Correctional Facility in Quantico, Va., following the formal filing of charges against him at a midnight court session in

In his appearance before federal Magistrate Arthur L. Burnett, Mr. Hinckley was charged with at-tempting to kill Mr. Reagan by shooting him with a pistol, and with assaulting a Secret Service

Mr. Reagan was shot in the chest Monday as he emerged from the Washington Hilton Hotel. White House press secretary James S. Brady was shot in the head, and a Secret Service agent and District of Columbia policeman were also

Mr. Hinckley was overpowered at the scene and police recovered a .22 caliber pistol from him. Magistrate Burnett ordered Mr. Hinckley held without bail. He set a bail hearing for Thursday morn-

The judge informed Mr. Hinckley that he could face a maximum penalty on the assault charge of 10 years imprisonment and a maximum sentence of life imprison-ment for attempted assassination

of a president.

Mr. Hinckley was represented by two court-appointed lawyers,



Jodie Foster ... in "Taxi Driver" role

Edward Wilhite and Stuart F.

When the session ended, he was driven to the Marine base at Quantico and given a sedative after an examination by a prison physician.

Psychiatric tests, which were scheduled for Tuesday, were post-

poned until Wednesday. The tests, officials said, would help determine whether Mr. Hinckley can aid in his defense and attend the bail hearing. Meanwhile, Mr. Hinckley

sought legal counsel at the well-known Washington firm of Williams and Connolly. Two lawyers of the firm, Vincent J. Fuller and Gregory B. Craig, talked with him Tuesday. Mr. Craig said that Mr. Hinckley had asked them to represent him

It was not known whether Mr. Hinckley himself or a member of his family made the initial call to the law firm, which is headed by Edward Beanett Williams, a leading criminal defense attorney.

Investigators were checking Mr. Hinckley's recent movements, but little information was made public about their findings. According to officials, Mr. Hinckley appears to have arrived in Washington on Sunday by bus, possibly from Denver, where his parents live. They said he checked into the

Park Central hotel, located two blocks from the White House, Investigators searched the room

On Tuesday, White House chief

of staff James A. Baker 3d told re-

porters that Mr. Brady's progress had been "incredible." Wednes-

day, on a television show, he said

"everybody ... very encouraged."

dy was brought to the hospital, doctors said: "People just normal-

ly don't recover from this kind of

The bullet caused "some mini-

mal amount of damage" to the left side of the brain, which controls

Mr. Brady's mental processes,

proving. District of Columbia po-

iceman Thomas K. Delahanty, 45.

who had been listed Tuesday in se-

rious condition, was in good condi-

out very little hope."

the hospital.

dominant side, he said.

... They said, We hold

that the latest development left

He recalled that, when Mr. Bra-

idy, Improving, Able to Talk and See **lthough Condition Remains Critical**

ress secretary, James S. arlier given little chance of ; a bullet wound to the n speak and see and may to sit up in bed within a doctors said Wednesday. ning report on his cond that Mr. Brady, 40, could four limbs and was cono improve although he re-

s say that Mr. Brady, ing Monday's assassin not on President Reagan, ver without severe perma-ntal or physical impairhysicians continue to be y optimistic as Mr. Braological condition continprove," the report said on

rady, who on Tuesday we his right arm and leg, e night did the same with g and arm when a doctor e Washington University

Played Catch

pital spokesman had said that doctors were conont Mr. Brady's left side. oing to have a level im-," Dr. Dennis O'Leary would probably affect the him Tuesday evening. Mr. Brady played a game of catch with her—demonstrating his ability to move the assistance of a respirator. in spite of his weakened condi-

Upholds Death

tion in Kwangju.

in the anti-government riots.

mistakes in convicting the defend-

his wife, Sarah, visited 800 injured.

Monday's shooting would alter the

administration's position, he re-

plied: "I doubt very much whether

Federal Law as Model

Rep. Delbert L. Latta, Republi-can of Ohio, said: "You'll never get at that individual who is men-

tally disturbed and wants to get the president. You could have 900 laws and you wouldn't stop him

Federal law covers only a small

part of the country violent crimes,

and the enforcement of most laws

against such crimes is a local issue,

but Sen. Thurmond thinks Wash-

ington can set a model for other

inrisdictions. "We've found that,

when the federal government does

something in certain aspects of

criminal law, it does have moral

Other lawmakers insist that

tougher enforcement of existing laws is the only answer. "New

York state has the toughest gun control laws," said Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr., a New York Republi-

can, "and we have the highest

Rep. William J. Hughes, a New

Jersey Democrat, announced ac-

celerated hearings on the "causes

and prevention of violent crime."

impact on the states," he said.

port Grows for Ban **Import of Gun Parts**

it would."

from doing it."

crime rate."

Steven V. Roberts ew York Times Service INGTON - In the afterthe attack Monday on Reagan, some members ess from both parties have support for legislation tols often used by crimi-

ss in 1968 barred the imof cheap finished pistols, iled "Saturday night spet the law allowed the flow to continue. Federal law ent sources say that the r pistol used in the shootr. Reagan was assembled from parts manufactured

lermany from Thurmond an outpponent of most gun con-said Tuesday that he spport legislation to bar conents as part of a seveniti-crime program. Sen. who is chairmon of the diciary Committee, said: of to wage war on crime."

are seems little chance for gun laws. House Speaker P. O'Neill Jr. said: "I at a general gun control 'd meet with very much round here "

teagan campaigned last nst stricter gun laws, and S. Korean Court

Sentences for 3 United Press International

SEOUL - The Supreme Court has approved death sentences for three persons and life imprisonment for seven for their involvement in last year's armed insurrec-

The court, upholding a military court ruling, also ratified the prison terms of 72 persons, ranging from 3 to 15 years, for taking part in the artis coursesses.

In rendering its verdict on Tuesday, the Supreme Court said: "A close study of the court documents showed that there were no legal

The defendants, many of them university students, were convicted last summer for taking part in the May rioting in which at least 189 persons were killed and more than

Air Companies Agree on Blame In Chicago Crash when Attorney General William French Smith was asked whether

CHICAGO - McDonnell-Douglas and American Airlines have reached an out-of-court agreement on which company was to blame for the crash of an American Airlines DC-10 at Chicago's O'Hare Airport that killed 273 per-

Details of Tuesday's settlement, announced in U.S. District Court, were secret, meaning that there will not be a full court hearing on the question of who was at fault in the worst U.S. air disaster.

The only issue to be decided at future hearings is the amount o compensatory damages to which relatives are entitled.

Under terms of the settlement, McDonnell-Douglas, the plane's manufacturer, will drop a suit seeking to force American Airlines to pay the full cost of damages ing from the May 25, 1979. crash, limitally, the two companies had jointly accepted liability for

The DC-10 dropped an engine as it was taking off from O'Hare on a flight to Los Angeles. An investigation by the Federal Aviation Administration blamed the crash on a crack in the engine mounting, which it said was caused by American Airlines maintenance mechanics using a forklift to remove the engine from

Congress **Sets Probes** On Security

Secret Service Admits Mistakes Were Made

By Richard D. Lyons New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Three congressional committees and the Secret Service itself have opened investigations into the conduct of the U.S. security forces during the attempt on the life of President

Reagan on Monday.

"There is no question that there was a breakdown in security and the public needs to know why." said Rep. Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California, who will chair the opening congressional hearing on Thursday.

Rep. Roybal said that he wanted

answers to such questions as: Why was John W. Hinckley Jr., the suspect in the assassination attempt, allowed into the area near the special hotel exit, which ironically was designed by the hotel ar-chitects to provide special security for presidents and other distin mished visitors?

• Why was Mr. Hinckley's name not entered in the Secret Service computer that contains the names of 25,000 potential assas-

Why was Mr. Hinckley's pres

ence in the Washington area not known to authorities? · Why did the Secret Service reeatedly insist that five shots had been fired, not six?

Mistakes Conceded

John W. Warner Jr., the spokesman for the Secret Service, conceded that mistakes were made by agents of the service.

"I never had such bad informa-tion in my life." Mr. Warner said. "We were getting a lot of conflict-ing information," such as misidentifying the make and model of the revolver used.

The weapon, known as the Roehm model RG-14, was shipped from West Germany in pieces, and assembled in Miami. It holds six cartridges. Yet as late as midnight Monday Secret Service officials were insisting that the weapon used was a nine-shot Harrington-Richardson revolver.

On another point, Mr. Hinck-ley's previous arrest, Mr. Warner described the incident in Nashville, Tenn., in October as a "rou-At that time, Mr. Hinckley was

arrested at the airport after three handguns and 50 rounds of ammunition were found in his suitcase. Jimmy Carter, then the president, was in Nashville making a campaign speech the same day.

Bond Forfeited

Mr. Hinckley posted a \$62 bond, but did not show up for a court appearance and forfeited his

Other law enforcement sources said, however, that such information routinely should have been provided to the Secret Service, but was not, adding that the FBI had known of the Nashville arrest but had never told the Secret Service. H. Stuart Knight, director of the Secret Service, is expected to testi-

fy to these points during a second congressional hearing also on Thursday into the operation of his The second hearing will be held

by the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government of the Senate Appropriations Committee. "It's a start we have to make,"

speech and motor movement on said Sen. James Abdnor, Republihis right side, according to Dr.
O'Leary, chief of clinical affairs at can of South Dakota, who is chairman of the subcommittee. This committee six years ago

"Fairly extensive damage" ocheld hearings into the conduct of curred on the right side of Mr. Brathe Secret Service after an assassidy's brain, but that is the nonnation attempt against former President Gerald R. Ford in San Secret Service agent Timothy J. McCarthy, 32, reported earlier in good condition, was said to be im-

It was during those hearings that Mr. Knight and other officials of the Secret Service acknowledged that the woman who fired at Mr. Ford, Sara Jane Moore, repeatedly phoned the Secret Service to warn tion Wednesday. Both were wounded in the attack on the presit of her plans, but that no one took the calls. Rep. Roybal is chairman of the

Subcommittee on Treasury and Postal Service of the House Ap-propriations Committee. He said hat the first witnesses would be Donald T. Regan, the secretary of the Treasury. The Secret Service is an agency of the Treasury Depart-Rep. Roybal said he also was in-

terested in a question that had arisen about morale among Secret Service agents. He noted in passing that appropriations for the Secret Service had risen rapidly in recent years. The service was given \$157 million this fiscal year, and had asked for \$20 million more for fiscal 1982.

The third congressional group that will conduct an investigation is the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs of the House Government Operations Committee.

Dacko Ends 'Siege' In Favor of 'Alert'

BANGUI, Central African Republic - President David Dacko has lifted the state of siege imposed 10 days ago when supporters of the opposition took to the streets to protest his March 15 election victory.

The siege status has been replaced by a state of alert, a milder measure, the Tuesday announcement said, and the night curfew will be shortened by two hours. Mr. Dacko, who regained power 18 months ago in a French-backed coup that overthrew Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, will be sworn in Friday for a six-year term.



This photograph acquired by the FBI shows John Warnock Hinckley Jr., accused in the attempted assassination of President Reagan, sitting on a fence wall in front of the White House. The picture is undated but authorities said it is believed to have been taken within the last year.

Expected Surge in Reagan Popularity Is Not Seen Aiding Economic Program

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Political observers in both parties say they expect a surge in President Reagan's popularity after Monday's shootng, but most Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill doubt it will have much impact on pros-pects for his economic program in

Sympathy is a short-term commodity on Capitol Hill," said Sen. Paul Laxalt, the Nevada Republican who is Mr. Reagan's closest friend in Congress.

"In the long term, the president is likely to be even more popular." Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee said Tuesday. "That's a result of his humor and the way he handles himself. But I don't think it's likely to have any legislative impact."

While pollsters and political figures around the country reported a wave of admiration for the courage and wit with which the 70-year-old Mr. Reagan responded to the assassination attempt that hospitalized him with a bullet in his chest, White House officials were formulating plans for pushing Mr. Reagan's tax and spending cuts

without the president's help.

Chief White House lobbyist Max Friedersdorf said there would be no delay in consideration of the Reagan package because of his shooting, and no effort to speed up consideration to take advantage of the current wave of sympathy. "We feel we had a lot of momen-

Personal Campaign

Noting that Mr. Reagan's supporters had expected a vigorous ersonal campaign by the president, beginning with speeches to at least three state legislatures this month, Sen. Laxalt said, "We have to formulate another political campaign in which we're selling a product, rather than a candidate. While surrogates can help, he said, "there's no substitute for Reagan."

Alabama Twister Kills 2 United Press Interna

HURTSBORO, Ala. - Two per sons were killed and nine injured Wednesday by a tornado that passed through this eastern Alabama town, police said. Damage to the center part of the town was described as extensive.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said on television Tuesday that the temporary incapacitation of the president had made the Cabinet members "determined, even more to push his program

and 'win one for the Gipper.' But that borrowing from Mr. Reagan's Knute Rockne movie drew mostly skeptical comments on Capitol Hill.

"I can see why Secretary Regan would say that," said Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of New York, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee and a skeptic on the president's threeyear, across-the-board tax-cut plan. "But it's not as if he had been killed and somebody else were presenting the program as a personal monument, the way Lyn-

Vatican Stresses Celibacy Among **Convert Priests**

United Press Internations VATICAN CITY - The Vatican has said that only a limited number of U.S. Episcopalian clergymen admitted to the Roman Catholic Church will be permitted to serve as married priests.

The statement on Tuesday was to clarify an agreement reached last June under which some Episcopalian clergymen will be permitted to enter the Roman Catho-

clergy Episcopalian clergy who are married," the statement said, "the Holy See has stipulated that the exception to the norm of celibacy is conceded in favor of these sole persons and should not be understood as implying a change in the thought of the [Roman Catholic] church as to the value of priestly celibacy, which remains the norm also for future candidates for the

priesthood from this group."

The statement also said that the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith had designated the Most Rev. Bernard Law, bishop of Springfield-Cape Girardeau, as ecclesiastic delegate in the United States. Vatican sources said that his task will be to examine individual cases of Episcopalian clergy-men wishing to join the Catholic

don't think there will be any long-

people are relieved, and they are

doubted that it mattered what kind

of a crisis Mr. Reagan mastered.

"For people who didn't know what

they thought or weren't all that

sure, he was pretty calm and pretty

term impact "

tional crisis brilliantly.

dy's tax and civil rights bills ... I doubt very much it will have any effect." Most Democrats took a similar

view. An aide to the House leadership said, "The lobbyists who are opposing Reagan's budget cuts will tuck tail for a couple of days but they'll be right back." House Democratic Whip Thomas J. Foley of Washington said,

"The sympathy and admiration at-taches to the president, but it loesn't mean that every proposal is immune from respectful criticism or comment." As if to prove that point, the House Budget Committee session with Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker

provided feisty questioning about a number of Mr. Reagan's budget "There's a helluva difference between killing a president and wounding him in a way that does not impair his abilities," said Rep. Morris K. Udall, Democrat of Arizona. "There's just not the emo-tional impact of the Kennedy kill-

Emotional Impact

Howard Marlow, the AFL-CIO lobbyist coordinating a coalition of liberal and labor groups opposed to Mr. Reagan's proposed budget cuts, said he thought that whatever emotional impact there is will wear off in a day or two.'

Congress were less certain. Lloyd Hackler, a forme don Johnson aide now representing the American Retail Federation, said he had thought Mr. Reagan "was beginning to lose the real good momentum" behind his program last week and "was in had shape on the tax bill. I think he's going to get it back because of this. The members will find Ronald Reagan strengthened, and even if he can't get out there himself, conveying his wishes from the sickbed will be powerful stuff."

fornia, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said the wounding of Mr. the honeymoon by three to five months and enough pressure on Republicans to go along on the tax bill that he might win that one.

And Rep. Tony Coelho of Cali-

Senate Move To Increase **Budget Fails**

Moderates Seek Aid For Social Programs

By Helen Dewar

Washington Pasi Service
WASHINGTON — An effort by moderate Republicans to restore nearly \$1 billion of President Reagan's budget cuts failed when enough Democrats voted with the president to give him one of his clearest victories yet in the con-

gressional budget battle.

By a vote of 40-59, with 16

Democrats joining most Republicans in upholding Mr. Reagan's position, the Senate Tuesday rejected a proposal by Sen. John Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, to restore \$973 million that Mr. Reagan proposed to cut from

a variety of social programs. Sen. Chafee picked up 10 other Republican votes, despite administration lobbying against his effort and opposition from Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, as well as from Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee. The administration's interest in defeating Sen. Chafee's proposal was underscored when Vice President Bush, who rarely presides over the Senate, took his chair for

But Sen. Chafee's cause became hopeless when the 16 Democrats, mostly from the conservative wing of the party and from Sun Belt states that would benefit least from Sen. Chafee's proposais, refused to go along with their party leaders in supporting his cause.

Repeated Efforts

During the last few days, Demo-crats — at times even including repeated efforts to add money, often only modest amounts, for so-cial programs that Mr. Reagan had marked for elimination or reduc-

tion in his budget-cutting drive. Because Republicans had maintained a high degree of unity in op-posing the Democratic initiatives, the breakaway effort by the Republican moderates was viewed as the best chance for restoring money for social programs in the first phase of Senate action on Mr. Reagan's budget proposals. As such, it had the support of Minority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and other Democratic leaders.

Most of Sen. Chafee's Republican supporters came from the Northeast and Midwest, giving the effort a regional cast, although the Chafee forces did their best to deny it, arguing that they were simply trying to soften the blow of the budget cuts among people who could least afford the cost.

"We have met the test [of cutting the budget and then some." argued Sen. John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, in noting that the Budget Committee — and thus far the Senate - had cut deeper into the budget than even Mr. Reagan proposed.

"And now," said Sen, Danforth, we must mitigate the impact on those individuals and regions most

harmed by what we've done."

Added Sen. Lowell C. Weicker, Democrat of Connecticut: 'What's at stake here is not a po-

litical party, but human lives."
Sen. Chafee had proposed additional spending of \$450 million for education, \$300 million for fuel assistance for the poor, \$50 million for weatherization programs, \$98 million for urban development grants, \$50 million for community and mental health, and \$25 million for mass transit.

Sympathy for President Puts Democrats on Defensive

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Ever since President Reagan's election, Republicans have been talking of their opportunity to build on that landslide to become the United States' dominant political party, and in recent weeks they have been finding nuggets of confirmation in

public opinion polls. Last Friday, Richard B. Wirth-lin, Mr. Reagan's pollster, told leaders of the Republican National Committee that a belief that Mr. Reagan's policies would help the economy was a major element in the recent increase, shown in polls, of people calling themselves Re-

But Mr. Reagan's brush with an assassin Monday emphasized how slippery that foothold toward majointy status really is, and how much the party's hopes rest, for now, with him. All sorts of Republicans are united behind his economic program, to be sure, but some doubt its merit and are lining up because they consider him a

"He's the point man," as his friend, Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, said Tuesday.

Foes Pulling Punches Mr. Reagan's escape, however,

seems likely to burnish the prospects for one critical piece of his party's hopes for the future, legislative success for his tax and spending cuts. Foes were pulling their punches Tuesday, canceling rallies, rewriting speeches and worrying over how to make the distinction clear that they opposed only the president's program, not

Most politicians expected Mr. Reagan's public standing to soar, both from sympathy and from admiration for his easy humor on the way to the operating table. "Here's the guy joking as they take the bul-

let out," said one reluctantly ad- tough, and this may have done more than some outside crisis in miring House Democrat. giving people a kind of sense of him," Mr. Teeter said. But there was widespread uncertainty about how lasting that effect would be. Sen. Laxalt said. "I

Short-Term Effect

There was little question that Patrick H. Caddell, a Democratthe short-term effect would help both Mr. Reagan and his party. An occasional Republican offered ic pollster, said that he believed fears that Mr. Reagan's convalesrallying, but it's personal, not the same thing as handling an internacence would cost his party its most effective spokesman for a time. Robert M. Teeter, president of Market Opinion Research, a De-Others said they felt that, for now, all they needed to do was to keep troit company that polls for Rereminding the public that the program they support is the presipublicans, disagreed and said he dent's program.

> Mr. Reagan's critics have an immediate problem, evidenced as the National Education Association called off a rally to protest budget

cuts that it had planned to hold at the Capitol Wednesday. Charles T. Manatt, the new Democratic national chairman, was rewriting a speech he had planned to give

Tuesday attacking the Reagan labor program. Democrats in the House differed about whether the surge of favorable reaction to Mr. Reagan would last long enough to affect the chances of his legislative prospects. "He becomes untouchable and everyone is required to say

nice things now, but it may pass very quickly," one said. Rep. Charles B. Rangel of New York disagreed, arguing: "There's no way to avoid it. The sympathetic support is going to blur the real issues, the impact of the cuts, the inequities of the tax reductions.

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Poland: Slow the Pace

Solidarity and the Polish government came close to the brink again this week and stepped back. Once again the threat of a potentially catastrophic crackdown on the 10million member union was averted. There's i no way of knowing how many more times that can happen. No one wants a violent clash, but each time the tension rises more "cracks appear in the structures of both the state and the union. The pressure on the Polish people must be approaching the unbear-

In this round, there were several critical changes. For the first time since Solidarity was founded in Gdansk's Lenin Shipyard last August, violence by the government against the union became an issue. In re-- sponse to the beating of workers, Solidarity threatened an open-ended general strike. And negotiations between the union and the government resulted in a broad compromise rather than almost total capitulation by the government

Like all compromises, this one left people unsatisfied on both sides. Although Solidarity's national commission endorsed the n agreement, considerable dissatisfaction was expressed with the outcome, and for the first " time publicly, with union leader Lech Walesa. Two union members who were injured in the incident that set off the latest troubles said in a letter: "We did not gain anything. Walesa has made bungled decisions. We can

compromise on the supply of onions, but not when blood has been spilled." Mr. Walesa, himself, seems tired and wants to drop his leadership role as soon as things calm down. And there is an ongoing struggle in the government between hardliners who would stand fast against union demands, and those who favor additional concessions.

Meanwhile, a major underlying cause of the Polish crisis worsens. Polish officials estimate the country's external debt at \$27 billion and food supplies are shrinking. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has suggested that in the end food shortages could shove the Poles over the edge. He is obviously right. For that reason, the West should continue to provide Poland with food aid and debt relief. For economic and political reasons, Bonn is most threatened by the Polish situation and therefore it has taken a leading role in Western rescue operations. The West German move is worth following as long as there is no military intervention in Poland.

At the same time the Polish Catholic Church has provided some advice to Solidarity that is worth following: "Put [your] demands on the installment plan." Much has been gained. But to preserve it, the pace must now slow. Victories should be consolidated and compromises should not be rejected out

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Arsenal of Handguns

Let's not talk about gun controls. We have all done that before — and before that, and that, and that - and it never has mattered much, because "gun controls" can mean anything or nothing. The people who know this best of all are those who make money in the great American handgun market - from the big three firms of Smith & Wesson, Colt Industries and Sturm, Ruger & Co., on down to the foreign gun-parts importers, the pawnshop dealers and the street traders. They, along with the lobby organizations that would have us all believe that there's no difference between rifles and handguns, thrive on the vagueness of the phrase "gun controls."

Quick as a flick of the trigger, they can point out that here we all were in the District of Columbia, with one of the "toughest gun control laws in the country," and look what happened. That's right, because only minutes away, any deranged boob can rustle up a handgun from a roadside stand and drive it right in; or the same crazed person can buy one right here in the city, hot from any of the 50 states.

These same groups can tell you, too, that registering guns won't keep them out of the hands of killers or other criminals - and that's right, too; sure, it can help trace a stolen gun or two, but when manufacturers are dumping more than two million new handguns onto the market every year, what difference does a permit make?

This is why the chief lobbyist for one of these groups with the conveniently broad names — the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms - isn't all that

worried about congressional reaction to the latest assassination attempt on a U.S. president. John M. Snyder predicts that the expected rush of activity in Congress will be nothing more than that - and that once this flurry ends, Congress might even pass a bill sponsored by the National Rifle Association to weaken the enforcement powers of the government

Keep all gun talk and control talk lumped together like this and, sure enough, Congress will either forget the whole subject (as it had after John Lennon, Michael Halberstam and all the other lives lost every day in handguin shootings) or pass some half-baked, ineffect tive measure.

Other are arguing that efforts to eliminate or reduce the supply of handguns would be neither practically nor politically effective, they suggest tougher, more comprehensive and more sophisticated law enforcement. Our own prescription is different. We agree on the law enforcement aspects, but believe that handguns — as opposed to long guns used by sportsmen or registered collections of pistols - should be taken off the open market. Effective law enforcement should substitute for the mass arming of everyone in attempts at self-defense.

True, just as all the narcotics laws in the world haven't stopped drug traffic, there is no way to stop handgun killings or assassinations of national leaders. But right now once again - it is a question of focusing serious attention on the subject. And if this week's events do not do it, you have to ask yourself, what in God's name will.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Attack on Reagan

Political attacks flow through the American history of our century like a dark trace of blood. The shots in Dallas are only the macabre echo of that famous "shot heard 'round the world" with which the American Revolution began 200 years ago ...

What distinguishes the perpetrators of violence in the United States from those in other regions, from terrorists and kidnappers and all those who cause street fights and break display windows, is the lack of any political or ideological motive. The association with guns is for Americans an almost intimate. bodily function. More than that: The possession of weapons is seen as a given right and any attempt to restrict the access to guns churns up deep-seated emotions. For many Americans, disarming equals emasculation.

- Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

Fortunately, as events on Monday showed, the political and constitutional machinery of the United States is sufficiently well organized to ride such a crisis and provide the continuity of government which the country and the Atlantic alliance need."

- From the Times (London).

As sometimes happens, something good comes out of the bad. It seems clear that the prestige of Ronald Reagan will grow from this ordeal

- From l'Aurore (Paris).

President Reagan — wisecracking with brave insouciance — will be a repository of admiration and goodwill until he rejoins the ranks of the fit politicians again. His budget cuts may breeze through; his immediate policy requests obediently fulfilled. But will anvthing really change?

Any European visitor to modern America finds it a frightening and complex place. Day by day, the level of random criminality rises to levels that would bring public upheaval here. Handguns are as easy to buy as soda pop across the United States. And what, only the other day, did Mr Reagan have to sav about gun control? "T've been in power for six weeks and I haven't fired a shot yet."

- From the Guardian (London).

The violence which runs through the country like the rumbling of distant thunder is the same current which renders America dynamic, vibrant, audacious, but also brutal, dangerous and sometimes bloody.

- From the Journal de Geneve (Geneva).

It is paradoxical that Mr. Reagan, who publicly defends uncontrolled possession of weapons, and who "supplemented" Mr. Carter's "human rights" propaganda with his propaganda about the "struggle against international terrorism," has himself almost fallen victim to the terrorism which so extensively mushrooms in his own country. .

- From Rude Pravo (Prague).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago April 2, 1906

NEW YORK - Few questions before Congress are so much discussed as the Hepburn bill providing for the establishment by the Interstate Commerce Commission on railway rates. The Chicago Tribune observes: "The railroads would like to amend the bill so that whenever the commission fixes a rate the railway affected may go into court and have the rate suspended while legal proceedings are pending. If that were permitted, the roads, employing their customary dilatory tactics, could make rate regulation of little value." The Memphis Commercial Appeal comments: "The experience of European countries supplies plausible arguments against government regulation of railway rates.

Fifty Years Ago April 2, 1931

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "For advocates of the Nicaraguan canal project the great earthquake that has ruined the region around Managua could not have been more untimely. The engineers who have been verifying and amending previous surveys of the line may be obliged, if the project is persisted in, to make fresh calculations to conform to the geological changes that the seismic disturbance has probably caused. It may be said that the Isthmus of Panama itself is within the earthquake zone. But the Panama Canal cost a great many millions, a vast investment of toil and money. If disrupted by earthquake, it might be repaired at the expense of a few other millions."



Against These Other Satisfied Customers.'

Making of a Legend

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — The honeymoon has ended and a

new legend has been born.

The gunfire that shattered the stillness of a rainy Washington Monday afternoon broke, not just four bodies, but the mood of eu-phoria that has buoyed this capital since the inauguration of a new president and the return of the hostages from Iran.

But it also created a new hero in Ronald Reagan, the chipper "Gipper" who took a 22-caliber slug in his chest but walked into the emergency room on his own power and joked with the anxious doctors on his way into surgery.

This being Washington, the politicians no sooner learned that the president was out of danger than

they started sorting out the politi-cal implications of the day's dra-ma.

The the the triangle of the politi-cal implications of the day's dra-ma.

The triangle of the triangle of the politi-as a bulky bride, sang. "Honey-moon, it could last until June."

It lasted less than 48 hours

capital that sometimes undercapital that sometimes inder-stands everything but the most im-portant thing. What happened to Mr. Reagan on Monday is the stuff of which legends are made.

Heroic Tales

From primitive days, heroic tales have been fashioned from incidents in which brave men escape danger. That tradition has been carried intact into the presidency - from Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, to Theodore Roosevelt, the hero of San Juan Hill, and John Kennedy on PT-109.

In these and other cases, the survival of the hero in conditions of imminent danger is taken as a sign of divine favor - a token that he has been saved for a reason. So much more so when the threat strikes at the president in office, from a seemingly deranged assas-sin, and he survives what the entire television-watching world sees could easily have been a calamity. Ten weeks earlier, Mr. Reagan

struck an unusual theme in his Inaugural Address, when he turned from a recital of the nation's problems to say, "We have every right to dream heroic dreams. Those who say we're in a time when there are no heroes, they just don't know where to look."

In his first weeks in office, Mr. Reagan demonstrated repeatedly a kind of personal ease and charm which not only delighted his audi-ences but disarmed his critics. He was the first to kid his own supposed shortcomings — his age, his hearing, his eyesight, even his grasp of issues — in a way untinged by any sympathy-seeking

Wit and Grace

When he displayed that same wit and grace in the hours after his own life was threatened, he elevated those appealing human quali-ties to the level of legend. As long as people remember the hospital-ized president joshing his doctors and nurses — and they will remember — no critic will be able to portray Mr. Reagan as a cruel or callous or heartless man. Criticism of his policies will be

- probably forever - separated

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from read-ers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may reques that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune çannot acknowledge letters sent from criticism of the man. Mr. I have a chilling thought that Reagan now enjoys an aura of goodwill and a presumption of good motive which no president mocks the merry mood of the Gridiron dinner. A year ago, we lost Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the since war hero Dwight D. Eisen-hower has had as a shield in the Democrat from Massachusetts, as political arena.

Tragically, that arena is now far bloodier place than it was in the innocent Eisenhower era. The fragility of the U.S. governmental structure to the assassin's bullet

Last Saturday night, at the Gridiron dinner, where Washington correspondents entertain the politicians with satirical songs and skits, Mr. Reagan and his press secretary Jim Brady laughed uproariously when a Tip O'Neill

That is a process that will take more. Then Mr. Reagan was on his some time, but one fact is so obvi- way to the hospital and Mr. Brady own blood, a bullet in his brain. The sense that was so strong in January, when the hostages came home and the new administration took office, that perhaps the frustrations and agonies of the 1960s and 1970s had been put behind us

— that dream was over.

"Then one noon," the Tip O'Neill character sang, "I will pop the balloon. And I'll reveal that Tip O'Neill calls the Capitol tune." But in reality, the balloon was popped by the all-too-well-remem-bered sound of gunfire, and a demented individual came within inches of erasing the voters' man-

This society, which stubbornly esists even the most modest effort to discipline its own appetite for handguns, had once again paid the price for its folly. A sick man, arrested once before in threat-to-thepresident circumstances, had procured a new weapon with ridicu-lous ease — and this time had struck.

-Letters-

The Saudi Planes

I must seriously question Wil-liam Safire's journalistic credibility and fairness in his unjust and unwarranted criticism of President Reagan's decision to sell Saudi Arabia the additional equipment for their F-15 fighter planes (IHT, March 13\

Mr. Safire bases his criticism on the enormous assumption that the planes will be used as offensive weapons against Israel. There is no justification, nor any evidence to support this assumption.

Let the records of the two coun-

tries speak for themselves.
Saudi Arabia has an unblemished record of nonaggression. Its military has never fired a shot in anger outside its borders. Israel, on the other hand, regularly invades the soverign territory of Lebanon with U.S.-built fight-ers, including F-15s to launch mis-

siles and drop bombs. This outrage is overlooked by Mr. Safire. That Israel has a right to defend itself is undeniable. And to do that effectively, it must have offensive weapons. However, no less an argument can be made for another

proven friend, Saudi Arabia. W.W. HATCHER. Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Against Lefever

Ernest W. Lefever's criticism of human rights legislation is frivo-lous and much more than that ("The Case Against Lefever," IHT, March 7-8). Whoever excuses the systematical use of torture and po-litical murder is accessary to the most cruel crimes one can imagine.

our scheduled speaker because his friend — and mine — Allard Lowenstein had just been shot to death. This year's Gridiron is indelibly linked with the last glimpse of the lovely, loving man we knew as Jim Brady in his customary rollick-

Handling a Crisis Who's in Charge? Slate

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — By what stretch of anything other than his own compulsive instinct for filling power vacuums did Sec-retary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. make that memorable announcement minutes after Monday's assassination attempt that he was "in control here" at the White

The degree of President Reagan's incapacitation was still unknown. Vice President Bush, next in succession, was flying back to town, airborne, but by no means out of touch, in one of the world's most sophisticated communica-tions centers. Even if both men had been incapable of functioning. nothing in the laws or the Consti-tution would have so swiftly conferred control of the govern-ment upon Mr. Haig. The order of succession passes first to the speaker of the House and then to the president pro tem of the Senate before reaching the secretary of

Happily, the confusion was fleeting. But the incident only serves to sharpen the question that had given rise, only the previous week, to a crisis of sorts in the new Reagan administration over the management of crises. The question comes down now, as it did then, to Mr. Haig's own sense of the reach of his power as secretary.

From the administration's first day, before he had even been confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Haig made clear his own intention that his powers over foreign-policy making were to be nearly supreme. He was the prime mover in the struggle that led last week to the president's decision to put Mr. Bush in charge of the new Crisis

For Mr. Haig this was a needless, self-inflicted rebuff. Nobody with his White House experience, and record of fierce loyalty to Richard Nixon, could have been maware of an elementary fact of Washington political life: that the White House is filled, traditionally with staff members with a keen ly, with staff members with a keen and continuing concern for the president's political welfare and of the indivisibility of foreign policy and domestic policy, and politics; and that these presidential inti-mates come equipped with the most sensitive auteura for the first sign of challenge to their man's (or their) authority or political wel-

This town's favorite parlor game being what it is — Who's Up-Down-In-Or-Out — a smarr maneuverer would then not have gratuitously invited the instant judgment that Mr. Bush was Up and In and that Mr. Haig was Down and Out. Accordingly, a

second judgment followed the first — that Mr. Haig-very smart.

Now that the new Crisis agement machinery has be-to a first test of a sort in Mc shootings, yet a third cone seems inescapable. We have ind heard the last of the power seems the between the White House as a lable

Haig — and won't, for as a table Mr. Haig remains in office. pairtor That's a promise you couloned in probably counted on the W.cci said ton press to keep, in any cafe when it is made more certain not e o the the nature of Mr. Haig but on bu terms of the new Crisis Msimatu ment procedures. Given that to things worked in those brie inner nizing moments on Monday, and the state of t case can be made that the call Bare, if anything, perhaps hierarch

precise.

Designating the vice principal of the construction of th

removed some of the sting fill Haig. So did the president's signation of Mr. Haig as hr mary adviser on foreign & and chief formulator and man for foreign policy for t

The official announcement fers to "emergency situation said the "type of inciden Bush "team" would deal "ranges from an isolated te attack to an attack upon the ed States by a hostile pe That's either a lot of territic very little — an Iranian hycriss or a Pearl Harbor obstitute they don't come alore. fit, but they don't come alon;

ry day.

The president, presumably make the decision on what coutes a "crisis" worthy of acting the Bush team. (He was capable of doing so on Mor. Mr. Bush himself will have to the president of the base of the president of the

new machinery, the presider the end, will be guided by strongest arguments from their most trusts — those, more than not, whose who are been to his and those who are been to be and those who are been to be and those who are been those who are the same those who are th to his, and those who are bes formed. Unless the appearance power is Mr. Haig's primary cern, it's hard to see on grounds a secretary of state complain about having to com, on those terms for influence in

making of foreign policy.

The Ideology of Depression

By C.L. Sulzberger

lected from the more prosperous

In a rather disorganized way this

elements of society.

PARIS — There is certainly no They learned of the need to insure clear-cut dividing line be that as many people as possible ween the definition of the ing labor market, provided infla-tion could be held in check. They "recession" and "depression." Perhaps the sole loosely accepted difference in interpreting the word is that during a recession people don't sell apples at street corners, dive out of skyscraper windows, sleep 500 to a room in state-suplearned about the need for social insurance, job insurance, health in-surance, high levels of free school-ing, and the dangers of artificially restricted trade. ported flop houses and swarm the streets with multitudes of beggars. Welfare State

In other words, scattered about the world there developed differ-ing forms of what is usually known The value of money is generally far less lower vis-a-vis preceding monetary values in a recession as the welfare state, a government prepared to care to a much greater legree for its impoverished and jobless with pensions, housing cer-tain food allotments provided from national funds primarily col-

than in a depression. The purchasing power of money may be worth less in a recession than during what is termed a normal period; but it isn't carried around in pota-to sacks or wheelbarrows because has virtually no value at all, and takes a huge amount to buy a little object.

It is noteworthy that several countries which today would be experiencing thorough depressions already did so during the late 1920s and the 1930s and learned much from their sad experience.

inhumanity with which the Reagan

administration pursues some of its policies. Malnutrition, illiteracy, unemployment, social instability and the danger of more and more

and the danger of more and more regional conflicts turning to open war are only some problems directly linked with overpopulation. The abolition of poulation control programs would be the most malicious and irresponsible thing the U.S. government could do.

Ibbenbueren, W. Germany.

insurrection.

approach has managed in all de-veloped lands and also in many less developed countries to ease the torments of a true Depression.

Thus there is swollen unemployment in the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and else-

where; but the protests of those affected are shrill although not revolutionary. In Poland they are revo-No ideology and no policy can jus-tify human rights violations. And, lutionary. Certain political systems are what is more, the United States will derive no advantage from sup-

built on an unsound structure which inclines them toward a verporting repressive dictatorships. On the contrary, it will unite all democratic, social or Christian acsion of semipermanent recession. This is the case of those orthodox Communist countries which insist tivists with Communist-influenced on collectivization of land and virtual elimination of private owner-ship of business, thus reducing The proposed elimination of population control programs (the human profit motive to a minimove against contraception, same issue) is another indication of the

China

For reasons that are as much within the domain of the pycholo-gist as the economist or idealogist, these approaches seem immutably to run counter to the instancts of human nature. By erasing or te-ducing to a minimal the incentive of a profit motive, it is demonstrably proved that in such lands the value of what is produced is less than in a non-Communist neighbor — when measured on a per capita basis.

Take Greece and Bulgaria example, or West Germany da: or either and Thailand compared to

pragmatic new Deng regime w recognizes that the Chinese pe will gain more happiness health by mixing and accept n

gree of private business in H

tion tends to buy needless troug for itself when it welds its eco my, agriculture, trade and of economic fundamentals to intellibrate tually conceived concepts or born and tracts long since outda

ination and unwillingness to ext in iment with flexibility as Frant D. Roosevelt practiced success by in the United States when 7 made democracy safe for

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MARTIN BEYER

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Similar Thinking

ss management staff; he rain draw, aides say, on the staff of his National Security Council.

And in the ordinary use of the machine or the staff of his new m

nam's impoverished empire.

Likewise, China's great nati. pride caused it during the Ma years to decline any foreign a ance, even following great d ters like earthquakes. It is only

help from other nations.

It is curious that there are clear-cut dividing lines bety the ideology of the rich and of poor in their economic effect course, lands with small por tions and enormous naturally sources like Kuwait, Saudia bia, and Libya statistically b statistical positions of we which are not always shared su.

factorily among all people.

And there are striking differgres between practices of count claiming to be ideologically striking differgress to be ideologically striking to be ideologically striking differgress to be ideologically striking to be ide

Needless

In Social Democratic West many, although things are a shakier now, there are infini better labor-capital relations t existed for years in Britain who was run by postwar Labor governents representing primarily trade unions.

Politically speaking it is feeling that national adminis

Pragmatic transcends dogmatic.
The ideology of true depress,
where it strikes usually lacks in

world.

Executive Editor Editor Deputy Editor Chief Editorial Write

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I ho's in (J.S. Reportedly Set Halt Managua Aid

HINGTON - The United has decided to halt all finand to the leftist Sandinista ment of Nicaragua because nks to rebels in El Salvador. stration sources said on

officials said that the State ment was informing Con-hat the president has deterthat the government of Nia is "aiding and abetting vi-in another country — El or — and that under the law 5, aid program must be end-

\$75-million program had al-been suspended for review. sout \$60 million already disd. Under the law, the Nicarasining \$15 million and will ed to reimburse the United

el Fire Put Out Las Vegas Strip

VEGAS --- A fire broke out fifth and sixth floors of the s Palace hotel on the Las Strip Wednesday, but au-es said it was quickly put was the third hotel fire in sost town in less than five

fireman reportedly was but there were no other ineported as some guests were ted. The fire was extinStates for the \$60 million already

U.S. officials said that the notification of the halt in aid would "also contain some carrots," suggesting that a total cutoff of Communist arms going to leftist insur-gents in El Salvador would be considered in restoring the U.S. financial assistance.

The administration has been un-

der heavy pressure from Sen. Jesse Helms, the South Carolina Republican who is chairman of the Sen-ate's Western Hemispheric subcommittee, to determine if the Nicaraguan government was cooperating so closely with Cuban subversion in Central America that it was becoming an extension of the Cuban operation.

The report by the State Department to Congress says the Nicara-gnan government, under terms of the law, is no longer eligible to receive U.S. aid because it is "harboring international terrorism and abetting violence in another coun-

The decision is expected to have a wide political impact on the rest of Central America and will be a blow to moderate elements in the Nicaraguan government, who have been trying to resist the drift to the

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said on March 3 that the arms flow from Nicaragus had essened sharply in response to U.S. pressure, but he subsequently said that the Managua government was looking for other less visible

id Bagnold, 91, Dies; rote 'National Velvet'

DON - Enid Bagnold, 91, 1935 novel "National Velve Elizabeth Taylor her first cod starring role, died y, her family announced. ional Velvet," published in vas about a girl who, dis-

DBITUARIES

as a boy jockey, rides her orse to victory in Britain's ng Grand National hase. It became an immenternational best-seller. It unched the 12-year-old Elizavior's film career. Bagnold was the daughter

irmy officer. Her novels in-"Serena Blandish" (1924), Door of Life" (1938), "The and Envied" (1951) and Jirl's Journey" (1956). Sevher plays were performed in The Chinese Prime Minister" nounced here Wednesday.

AWA — Prime Minister Pi-

Iliott Trudean's drive to

the Canadian constitution

rom Britain by July 1 has ealt a setback by a provin-

irt, which ruled he was act-

Newfoundland Supreme of Appeal said Tuesday that

udeau must have the con-

Canada's provinces to take

fr. Tradean wants the Brit-

tiament to surrender the

ition to Canada but first to

it with two things on which

wincial governments have

rable to agree for 50 years

l of rights and a procedure

supported by only two of

's 10 provinces, and six

ined lawsuits to try to stop

ih Prime Minister Margaret er has promised to endorse

oposal for "patriation," as

the constitution to Canada

1, that clears the Canadian tent. But British legislators dicated they would be reto approve a proposal that backed by the provinces.

the adverse court ruling on

y, Mr. Trudeau offered to e Supreme Court of Canaon the issue if Parliament

irst give his constitutional its approval. He said it

portant for the court to

pecific document, not a hy-

sition leader Joe Clark,

Progressive Conservatives

king parliamentary action

filibusier, refused. He said

ighter Purchase

NA - Austria will proba-

y for economic reasons the

e of 24 jet fighters worth

\$500 milion, Chancellor

Creisky said after a Cabinet

Tuesday night that major

ies were needed in all

neluding projects such as ner purchase and the con-

n of a large conference cen-

cresky said.

ria May Delay

al case, on which to rule.

federal government.

in 1964. Katharine Hepburn toured in "A Matter of Gravity" in 1966-67.

Miss Bagnold in private life was Lady Jones, widow of Sir Ernest Jones who was chairman of Reuters news service for 25 years. The literati of the 1920s and 1930s such as Virginia Woolf, Rudyard Kipling, H.G. Wells and Victoria Sackville-West, often went to their mansion in the south coast town of Brighton. He died in 1962.

Arthur Gander

CHIASSO: Switzerland (AP) Arthur Gander, 71, president of the International Gymnastics Federation from 1966 to 1976, died Monday.

Jakob Ackeret

KUSNACHT, Switzerland (AP) York, including "Gertie" in — The death of Jakob Ackeret, 83, "The Chalk Garden" in 1956 a Swiss aeronautics expert, was an-

udeau Constitution Bid

Of The Povincial Court Opposes

the legislators "can't be asked to pass a matter that has been declared illegal by a supreme court of The Supreme Court already is to hear an appeal of a pro-Trudeau ruling on the constitution by the Manitoba Court of Appeal. Attorneys said the Manitoba and

bec Court of Appeal could be comp that would alter the relabined into a single case. between the provinces Newfoundland Attorney General Gerald Ottenheimer called on British House of Commons Mr. Trudeau Tuesday to give up on his "unconstitutional and illei ultimate control of Canaistitution, the British North gal objectives and return to the a Act, since it adopted it in

Newfoundland decisions and an-

other one expected from the Que-

bargaining table."
The Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons indicated recently that the request for patriation of the constitution might be turned down if it did not come from "Canada as a whole."

unsuccessful negotiations ovincial premiers last year, FBI Agent Says idean declared an impasse **Senator Vowed** directly to amend the docu-nd send it to Canada. But To Use Influence

United Press Internati NEW YORK - Sen. Harrison Williams. D-N.J., vowed to use his influence with Jimmy Carter, then the president, to obtain government contracts for a titanium mine in which he was to be a part-

owner, an FBI agent says.
FBI agent John McCarthy testi-fied on Tuesday, the second day of the so-called Abscam trial of the New Jersey Democrat. The 22-year Senate veteran is the seventh and last member of Congress to be pro-secuted in the Abscam probe. The other six defendants, all members of the House of Representatives,

Mr. McCarthy said that he posed as a representative of Abdul Enterprises, a phony company set up by the FBL. He said that in 1979 Sen. Williams urged him to finance a titanium mine in which the senator was to hold a secret 18percent interest.

Prosecutor Edward McDonald said that the 61-year-old senator with great pleasure promised to talk to the president of the United States about [the mine] in a personal way." In addition to charges of bribery and conspiracy, Sen-Williams is accused of promising to help a phony shelkh emigrate to the United States.

In his opening statement, the senator's attorney, George Koelzer, said that the defense might introduce more than 100 government tapes. "The best evidence you will hear will be the very tapes" made by the government,

The London Stage

Revival of Orton's 'Sloane' Is Campy

By Sheridan Morley International Herald Tribune

ONDON — Terence Rattigan, not the likeliest of champions, called it the best first play he had seen in 30 years of theatergoing; the Daily Telegraph reckoned it "shameless and repulsive in the extreme," and the author himself, writing to Plays and Players as "Mrs. Edna Welthorpe" in a determined attempt to drum up trade by controversy, hoped that "ordinary decent people will shortly strike back" against this "endless parade of mental and physical perversion." The author was of course Joe Orton, the play "Entertaining Mr. Sloane" and the year 1964.

"Sloane" and Orton divided the critics along predictable lines, but a more interesting and prophetic division of opinion came from two enthusiasts, Rattigan and his first-night guest, Vivien Leigh; he saw it as a modern restoration comedy. she as a camp and jokey little number of no great significance. The present revival at the Lyric Theatre Hammersmith is directed by Orton's friend

the actor Kenneth Williams who, it appears, is in-clined to side with the late Miss Leigh.

Thus we have a camp and jokey little production starring Barbara Windsor, Williams' longtime costar in an eternity of "Carry On" films, but totally bereft of the depth or resonance I recall from the original production or earlier revivals. "Sloane" lives in my memory as a very funny, very black and very sinister play about a brother and sister fighting over the living body of a lodger and the dead body of a father. Like a seaside postcard that explodes in your face, "Sloane" is mined with laughter and cruelty. But exchanges such as "Did you kick him?" "Sometimes; he understands," cannot be made to work in an atmosphere of mindless knockabout farce; nor is it possible to feel the shiver of terror that the godfatherlike Ed ought to inspire if he is played, as here by Dave King, like a minor and failed hoodhum. The result is no terror, no menace, no threat; instead a coy scamper through a once sinister classic which has somehow here been cosmeticized. Homosexual closet capers have become a camp carry-on and in the process a great deal has been lost.

It is perhaps possible to argue that 17 years after the arrival of Orton and "Sloane," when druids can be found carrying on at the National, we are no longer so shockable. But the point about "Sloane" was not its shock value alone; it was a reverberation of ice-cold laughter, and that is what Williams has missed amid the giggles.

That "Richard II" should have departed so rapidly from the repertoire of the Young Vic, where it lasted less than a month, is more than a little sad Robin Lefevre's production, though patchy, had an intriguing central notion, which was that the play could be set in 1917, with Bolingbroke as the Leninist revolutionary taking over a tottering czar-ist regime. This notion holds up better than most other attempts at Shakespearean modernization, and Lefevre was lucky to gather a remarkably distinguished company of verse-speakers, led by Rob-ert Eddison as a wonderfully melodious Gaunt and Clifford Rose as an unusually subtle Duke of York. It was also good to see Judy Campbell in her Shakespearean debut as his duchess and Barry Evans as their son, giving unusual strength to the latter half of the play. Nickolas Grace in the title role also had some strong moments, and within the narrow confines of the Vic's stage and budget this was a chamber thriller about kingship.

There has recently been considerable press comment on the possible Sunday opening of West End theaters. What I would like to consider here and now is the closing of West End theaters. At the beginning of this week, the Cambridge, Fortune, Garrick, Her Majesty's, New London, Old Vic, Phoenix, Royalty, St. George's, Savoy, Shaw and Whitehall were all deal. It will interesting the best common than the common of Whitehall were all dark. It will immediately be screeched by certain managers that their premises have shows either about to open or newly departed, but I can recall no single month in 17 years as a drama critic when more than a dozen mainstream

London playhouses were simultaneously shuttered. On a minor and practical point, if this is to continue it might make sense to leave the posters of closed shows up outside (as is done in New York); though this momentarily confuses those trying to seats through locked doors, it does at least avoid the barren and desolate outside appearance of a once-great theater like Her Majesty's, which now looks about ready for the squatters.

On a major and still more practical point, the sooner the Society of West End Managers, Equity, the backstage unions and the Greater London Council licensing committees stop generally mess-ing about and start providing a sensible theater service when it is wanted (Sunday afternoons and evenines for a start) the more the West End is likely to avoid a total shutdown. The point of a cut-price ticket booth and the possibility of weekend playing is not that at last they are with us, but that if they had been with us 10 years ago when they should have been, we would not now have 25 percent of London's theaters closed.

Instead of attempting to set himself up as a lat-ter-day Lord Chamberlain, it would be more useful if Sir Horace Cutler and the Greater London Council could turn their attention to the kind of environmental improvement that even a bankrupt New York City managed to give Broadway.

Authors

honor are important.

is a fairly objective observer of

Southern society. He is neither a

proponent of slavery nor does he

pite the hand that feeds him. Denuziere realized after creating Dandridge (fictional, unlike Vir-

ginia) that he had imbued him with the "humanistic philosophy

of a Freemason, full of religious

The ambitious Virginia typifies Southern womanhood for Denuz-

iere. Women shouldered great re-sponsibilities: the household, re-

eptions, the health of the slaves,

often the bookkeeping. Virginia

became the spirit of Bagatelle, as if

she had been its founder. Denuz-

iere said he recognized similar

traits in some modern Southern

Riviere," deals with a period that

both "Northerners, ashamed, and

Southerners, embarrassed," would

rather forget: the Reconstruction.

Nonetheless, Denuziere believes

that the Northerners who brought

industry and financial know-how

Prodding the Memory

After completing the second book, Denuziere felt that an im-portant story remained to be told:

that of the relationship between

France and its former colony

Louisianans volunteered and died

to defend France in 1914; Denuz-

iere regrets that the French "have

a short memory." In "Bagatelle" he tries to awaken that memory, as

well as to tell of Storyville and the

Denuziere confessed to fancying

an image of himself in a wicker

chair, mint julep in hand. "I'm ba-sically lazy," he said. His current interpretation of doing nothing is

collaborating on a daily "Louisi-

ana" radio serial and helping pre-

Though he still lives in Paris,

birth of jazz.

to the South enriched the region.

The second volume, "Fausse-

and mystical uncertainties."

Louisiana Story — in Three Volumes

By Dianne Cameron mational Herald Tribune

PARIS — The blase journalist with 25 years behind him as an international correspondent hardly expected to fall in love. Yet six years ago he temporarily abandoned job and country for a Louisiana belle — who died in 1878. Until November, 1979, Maurice

Denuziere was a reporter for the French daily Le Monde. The siren who lured him from France was the twice-widowed Virginia de Par-Denuziere fell in love with on a visit to an elegant 1732 plantation in Louisiana.

He was enthralled by an 83-year-old woman's tale of the life and times of Virginia, a beautiful orphan who in 1831 married into an aristocratic family and reigned over a vast plantation. Through Virginia, Denuziere developed a passion for Louisiana, past and present. A Le Monde article led to a scrupulously documented study of life in Louisiana from 1830 to 1930, in which he fictionalized Vir-

ginia de Parlanges. In those six years, Denuziere has produced a hefty trilogy that is an ode to the Southern way of Life: "Louisiana," "Fausse-Riviere," and, most recently, "Bagatelle." The first book — Virginia figures in all three — sold more than a million copies in 18 languages, and "Bagatelle" tops Paris-Match's best-seller list in France.

Affinity for British Authors

Denoziere was born in 1926 in Saint-Etienne, and studied literature. He said he especially appreci-ated British authors such as George Meredith, Laurence Sterne and Oliver Goldsmith. Denuziere said he feels an affinity for their "precision, not only in storytelling, but in their analyses of the feelings and psychology of human beings. The enormous success of "Loui-siana" probably came at the right time, he said. "I was beginning to tire of the travel and the dead-lines." He had been trying to lead the dual existence of reporter and book writer since 1959, but it was not until his encounter with Louisiana that the author outdistanced

What infatuated Denuziere was "the synthesis of American energy and openness with the elegance and savoir faire of the old European civilization," His editor allowed pare a television mini-series in France based on the trilogy. He ex-cludes the possibility of a fourth him a six-month leave, which he spent in Louisiana delving through archives. After the success of volume of "Louisiana," but in-"Louisiana," he and his wife retends to continue writing. turned to Baton Rouge, where he

did much of his research. The secan honorary citizen of New Orond volume appeared a year later. leans, now spends two months a Denuziere describes himself as a year in Louisiana vacationing. "If comantic who is "nostalgic about someone asked me, where, in anthat aristocratic civilization where other life I would want to be regood manners, hospitality and born. I would answer: 'Between New Roads [a town near Baton Clarence Dandridge, the prota-Rouge and Fausse-Riviere. gonist of "Louisiana" and overseer of Virginia's plantation, Bagatelle,

Denuziere, who has been named

Movies

Sylvia Kristel: Next 'Lady Chatterley'

By Vicky Elliott nemational Herald Tribuse

ONDON -- On screen, no matter what indelicate situation she find herself in, she looks her mouth. In person, Sylvia Kristel wastes no time letting you know that she has not only a body but a mind of her own.

In the first of the "Emmanuelle" series, which she made with director Just Jackin in 1973, she sent pulses racing from Tuscaloosa to Tokyo. The feminists (and critics) slammed it as soft-focus porn, but as Kristel herself puts it today, "It wasn't just a coincidence - 350 million people couldn't be wrong. Seven years later, the film is firmly established as an erotic classic.

Meanwhile, Kristel has swanned her way through a couple more "Emmanuelles" ("There were 46 versions, but I was only in three of them, so be careful"), a few unmemorable movies, countless commercials and a move to Los Ange-

Today, she unfurls with the fury of a numa at interviewers who laher with the obvious catch phrases and ask her when she is going to get down to serious acting. But to her large public Kristel is still the Alice in Wonderland who discovers sex in Bangkok.

Kristel fell out with her Svengali, Jaeckin, and they spent six years slanging each other in the press. Reconciled, they are now blissfully working on what might dehydrated box-office success iust add D.H. Lawrence - a film version of "Lady Chatterley's Lov-

Luscious Location

It all sounds like putting the right names with the right salaciousness. Other assets include a luscious English location, a version of the book personally accredited by Lawrence's wife Frieda and the best of British film expertise. Kristel considers this a chance for both Jaeckin and herself to prove themselves - and to get their own back on the critics. As a result, she has been taking the whole operation pretty seriously — getting up at 5.30 a.m. every day for 10 weeks of

shooting.

"We've marched to Russia 14
times and back," Kristel said in
London last weekend, trying to reathe again after 12 hours of inhaling burning rubber fumes the day before - for a mine scene in which Lady Chatterley tells her playmate and gamekeeper (played a newcomer, Nicholas Clay) that she is leaving her aristocratic husband (Shane Briant). "It was an English story," she

said, "and unfortunately, we had to contend with the English weather." There were days when Kristel had to fend off the hail with a blanket between takes, when the lipgloss had frozen solid, when a



Sylvia Kristel

nightmare scene demanded that she pad across a frozen lawn in bare feet. "I discovered the solution," she giggled, pulling those icy, classical features into a grimace out of Dennis the Menace "a furry hot water bottle. But that The Earl of Stafford, who pro-

vided his stately home in Barnet for the shooting, has several decapitated ancestors and a number of Velazquez works papering his drawing room. ("I truly believe that they are all fakes," says Kristel.) The watery English light, as far as one can judge from stills taken on the set, makes each frame look like a Constable painting. "Just is like a French painter, says Kristel's manager and babysitter. Elaine Rich, who keeps constant watch over her highly strung charge in her suite at the St. James Club, the new London home for celebrities.

Unconvincingly, Kristel keeps referring to herself as a "romanuc fool." She is after all Dutch — as she loves to point out herself and she has the acid candor of many women, the wicked delight in provoking the stuffy. Perhaps it started in the convent where, she said, she read "Lady Chatterley" "because it was one of the forbidden books."

She doesn't believe in mixing politics with acting and she harbors a healthy suspicion of jogging and her Los Angeles neighbors' "sunburned brains."

But she loves to share elbow room with the stars. Doing an elegant stretch in the pool of her historic Los Angeles apartment, she relishes the thought of Bette Davis watching with hawklike vigilance

from the fourth floor - if she's not keeping an eye on her parking

Equally healthy, as she is the first to admit, is her ego. She tells the story of the time when she walked out on Helmut Newton as he was shooting her two inches underwater for the "Emmanuelle III" poster. "My eyes turned bloodshot with the chlorine — and he just screamed at me to get some eyedrops. Then a lamppost nearly toppled into the water — it would have meant instant electrocution. That was the end." A large crowd had gathered, but she overcame her convent prudishness and stalked out of the water in a huff — and not much else.

Kristel missed out on acting school, "I specialized," she says, "in answering telephones in the foundry industry." After a stream of odd jobs in her native Utrecht. she fled to Paris at the age of 21, took up modeling was elected "Miss TV Europe" in 1972 and found herself in films. It can be a handicap today: "If Just shouts at me, 'Be camera conscious!' I can't cheat by looking at the guy's left ear, even though I'm blind as a

Energy and Wit

But the energy and the wit are there. Kristel has been compared to Carole Lombard: Rex Harrison proposed to her in Vienna, she says, because she reminded him of Kay Kendali. The Hollywood photographer George Hurrell, who was dusted off by Rich's husband Allen and brought back into the limelight, compares her wide-eyed lucidity to Garbo.

"The camera's in love with me," declared Kristel. "I had a desire in a former life to be a phenomenon, she admitted. She admires the way Robert De Niro sinks his teeth into a part, like a terrier with a bone, but she couldn't do it herself, she said.

Kristel has almost evangelical hopes for "Lady Chatterley," which she sees as part of a new ro-mantic trend. "It's about the growth of a woman, a woman who wants to be loved, not to be a doll," she said. "This is a time of such confusion that people need uplifting. And the film should contribute to cheering people up, to assure them they're not hanging out there alone."

She doesn't take long to come down to earth again, "And now," she said with a grin, "I'll be having my afternoon coma."

Record Price for Karajan The Associated Press

LONDON - Top seats will cost record £25 (\$56) at London's Royal Festival Hall on May 27 when Herbert von Karajan brings his Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra here for a single concert. They will perform just one work, Bruckner's Symphony No. 5.

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Herald Tribune

A SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

PARIS, APRIL, 1981

FOCUS ON WEST GERMANY 1981

Industry: Challenge As the Pace Slows n National Economy

By Andrew Hargrave.

N - Manufacturing was the backbone the West German economic miracle in Os and 1960s. It has been responsible merally high level of employment and ity since World War II, and it kept a surplus in the country's balance of

that the economy is stagnant, the balf payments in the red and exports will industry again rise to the occasion lafter the first oil shock of 1973? Will it the same resilience against escalating prices and labor costs and the high inanal value of the Deutsche mark?

nark, of course, took a bit of a plunge last month of 1980 and the first six of this year, but it has regained some of e recently. Theoretically, the rise should elped exports, particularly those whose sterial imports are slight — engineering, als, electronics and automobiles. Surly, industry does not quite see it that

raw poll conducted by the Frankfurter eine Zeitung in February (before the aund in the value of the mark) indicated ast major manufacturers regarded intert factors such as wage and productivity is more relevant to their fortunes than

Salary Rises Worrisome

seemed far more worned about the 8demand by the main engineering and nion IG Metall (which they countered 2.5-percent to 3-percent offer matching sected rise in productivity) than about aries of the international money mar-

of course possible that salaries, on the the annual bargaining round, were up-t in the minds of those questioned. The e for this spring was difficult to though it should be noted that it will millions of workers in key industries yond IG Metall's 2.7 million members. impromise around 5.5 percent to 6 perse current inflation rate, may be possitly because of rising unemployment. vas this kind of approach that Chancelmut Schmidt warned against recently a addressed the West German Indusederation (BDI). "It is the basic social sus which has left its imprint on this more so than in many European es and not to mention some countries Europe," he said. "It is the basis of our nc performance: We'll need it in the fu-

i must not endanger it."
recent surveys — before the relative the value of the mark - shed light on tionship between pay and productivity. survey (see table with continuation inpints out that between 1970 and 1979, erman labor costs calculated in marks we steeply in comparison to such comas the United States, Canada, Britain, d Sweden than to Japan, France, Swit-Belgium, Spain and the Netherlands. er-term productivity increases, howev-the position in a different light. (See

e is, of course, a limit to productivity source a certain level is achieved. West ty's performance seems creditable vismain rivals, especially in the post-

ay also be noted that labor costs in 179 had risen at a slightly higher rate on sche mark basis in France and at a igher rate in Japan, the two countries schieved higher productivity rises than eral Republic.

also true that virtual stagnation in U.S. tivity was accompanied by an equally rease in hourly labor costs during 1970 , though with a steeply declining dollar the Deutsche mark.

Capital Investment Unaffected

e level of investment is one important in the manufacturing performance of untry, another, as Chancellor Schmidt ized, is social consensus. The signs are 1 spite of the expected stagnation in ermany's overall output this year, capistment may be relatively unaffected. capital investment rose by 4.1 percent r, despite an increase in the gross social of only 1.8 percent. This year's ts by the main research institutes vary n nil growth and minus 4 percent, mainuse of a drop in building construction

e also are indications that manufacturlustries engaged in capital equipment able to increase their output, with additional export deliveries compensating for slacker home demand.

The main reason for the institutes' guarded optimism rests on the substantial cushion of orders at the beginning of this year in such key areas as the engineering, electrical and electronics industries. There is doubt, however, that the automobile industry will realize its exthat the automobile industry will realize its ex-pectation of maintaining last year's output

Compensation in Exports

It is significant that in engineering - where output is expected to decline only slightly from last year's high level — the rise in export orders compensated neatly for the decline in domestic ones. The unknown factor is the extent to which shortage of foreign exchange will dampen the demand in developing countries. [China's recent suspension or cancellation of major capital contracts, including some Ger-man ones, may be a straw in the wind.]

continued boom in data-processing equipment may make up for weaker demand in the communications sector. Activity in the power-station sector will, as indicated elsewhere in this report, depend very much on outside, political factors. Overall, the substantial increase in export orders last year may result in a 2- to 3percent rise in capital goods manufactured this year. On the other hand, demand for consumer goods may be less buoyant because of dependence on general economic conditions - as may other consumer products, such as textiles.

The chemical industry, which last year recorded a slight reduction in output and saw its capacity utilization decline from 80 percent to 50 percent, is expected to maintain 1981 output at last year's level.

In the steel industry, last year's 5.5-percent drop in crude steel output may be repeated this year, with exports dropping even more sharply because of falling demand by European customers. The latter may also halt expansion in hard coal as a substantial proportion of

(Continued on Page 15S)

Top Priority: Analyzing The Balance Of Payments

By Joshua Larkin

FRANKFURT — Not so long ago, West Germany was the economic miracle. Its economy was expected to be the locomotive for the West, its currency the safest store of wealth, its balance of payments the envy of all. The cost of oil was absorbed in the ledger books as quickly as it was consumed on the

West Germans became the leading travelers of the world, and recruited work forces for their factories from abroad. These Gast-arbeiter, or guest workers, could earn enough to afford to send money home to their fami-

Consumers of ideas from abroad, the West Germans paid for this and their other luxuries vith engineering — the production of Mercedes, Siemens, Lurgi and others.
This happy balance, linked to a government

offering political and social security, led some West Germans into thinking that the Federal Republic had supplanted Sweden - now weaty of being the "ideal society" - as the model for the rest of the industrialized world.

But red figures have replaced the black ones at the bottom of the West German accounts, and some economists here are beginning to wonder if this is a structural and not just cycli-

"We used to be in a better position than anyone, including the Swedes," said one economist, a specialist in foreign trade and payments. "But now I think you have to say we're facing the same problems."

Investors from abroad seem to be coming to the same conclusion, seeing in the balance-ofpayments mirror a reflection of West Germa-

(Continued on Page 98)

Outlook: Weathering New Problems

By Charles Wilkins

BONN — The outlook in West Germany — a country accustomed to playing down the positive aspects of its economic situation — is far from cheering. Warnings about the gloomy prospects are being taken seriously and growth forecasts have been revised downwards as the economy develops less favorably than hoped.

Conditions in West Germany, not so long ago the potential motivating force for a broad economic upturn, have changed considerably as the country faces problems it has never known. Higher oil prices, strong international competition and structural

has never known. Higher oil prices, strong international competition and structural difficulties combined with a stubborn balance of payments deficit have raised doubts about growth prospects this year and further into the 1980s.

The Munich-based Institute fur Wirtschaftsforschung (IFO), an economic research

institute, recently pointed out that the country's economic position is much less favorable than it was in the early 1970s. Early last year, the Institute der Deutschen undt Wirtschaft (IW), a research institute in Cologne, warned that the economy was inadequately equipped to achieve the necessary degree of competitiveness and independence from foreign energy sources called for in the 1980s.

Commentators have emphasized that 1981 will be a decisive year for Germany's economic development in the coming decade. If so, the prospects are not looking too good. The federal government in late January made a major downward revision of its growth forecast for the year, saying it expects the gross national product to stagnate or contract by up to one percent. This would follow real GNP growth of 1.8 percent last year. The government had previously maintained that growth would be up to one

This revision of official expectations marked a shift in forecast direction by leading economic research institutes in Essen, Hamburg, Kiel, Munich and West Berlin. They

had also revised their real GNP forecasts for the year down to around minus one percent from zero growth. This compares with the OECD's (Organization for Economic and Cooperation Development's) December forecast that West German GNP will fall one-half percent this year, but should pick up to an annual growth rate of two percent

The institutes stated they did not treat their revised forecast as a fundamental change from the zero-growth prediction given in their joint report of last autumn. The main difference was in the timing of the upturn which, they said, will now be delayed but is nonetheless expected during the second half.

Nevertheless, West German industry in late December was expressing concern about the chances for a recovery in the short-term, even before 1981 growth forecasts were revised. A majority of 19 industry associations polled by the Cologne IW institute, which itself is backed by industry, saw little hope of an upturn in the latter half of this

The economy is now in the midst of a recession that, some economists say, will result in growth dropping by as much as three percent in the first half of this year. Although in many quarters hope still centers on the second half (and an additional steep rise in oil prices would delay any such recovery), doubts have begun to spread. Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff told the Bundestag he still strongly hopes the recovery will arrive before then, but cautioned he could not guarantee this would actually happen.

The banking sector and industry also have become more pessimistic regarding the current outlook. The Banking Federation stated that the downturn in the domestic economy has strengthened in the past few months and said there are no signs yet of any change. From the industrial standpoint, a Trade and Industry Association (DIHT)

(Continued on Page 15S)

EEC: Integration Remains Goal, but Less So

By Lothar Ruehl

RUSSELS — Conceived originally as a D means of surmounting past hostilities, building political unity and securing lasting peace among the countries of Western Europe the European communities have developed into an association of sovereign national states with joint policies. The goal of "supranational integration" has remained the guiding star, but it seems to recede as time passes and Western Europe acquires a history.

In 1970, after Britain, Denmark and Ireland acceded to the EEC Treaty of Rome and the existing communities, the nine partners aimed at a complete "economic and monetary union" as the basis for a political union of their countries by 1980. The Federal Republic of Germany had long been a stannch supporter of political unity by federation, a commitment main-tained by all democratic West German parties. But times have changed and Europe's common development has come under the inhibiting influence of critical economic factors, particularly during the past several years.

The golden days of well-being and increasing wealth — due to expansion of the economies and increasing net returns of invested capital, profit by labor, rentability of production at almost full employment of the labor force and monetary stability — seem to be over, at least for the next decade or two.

Great Expectations

The West German economy was the driving force of this wealth- and welfare-building ex-pansion in Western Europe, and whenever there was a slackening, all looked to Bonn for new steam and acceleration. West Germany has been almost constantly the object of its partners' expectations. It has been pressured by partners and the United States to adapt its economic policies to benefit the entire Western trade and monetary system. It has been asked to allow more inflation in order to narrow the gap between prices and ease the currency-tocurrency flow of money across the borders and from market to market in order to stimulate exports from other economies. Deficit spending to accelerate the rhythm of production and

consumption of goods, development aid at low interest to some Southern European countries and in general to developing countries overseas, compensation payments within the EEC in favor of other countries such as Britain, Ireland, Italy and in some respects France, were and are recommended to West Germany as adequate measures to keep the Western world economy — or at least Western Europe —

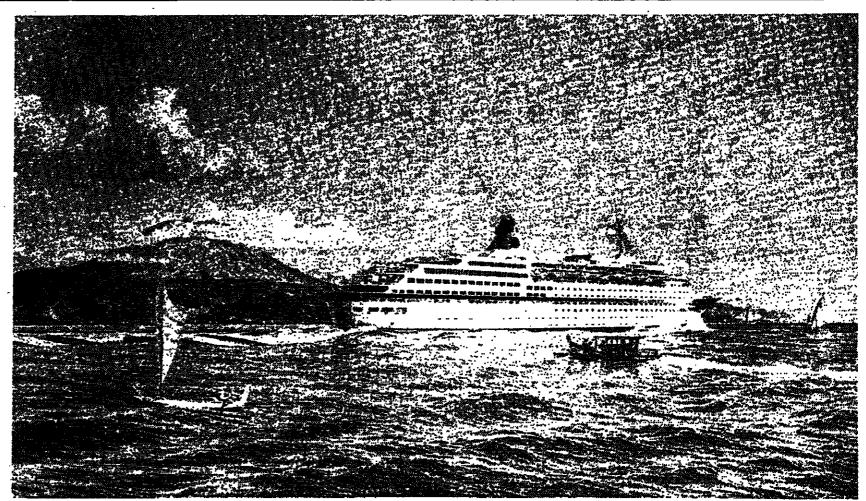
No other EEC partner has come under comparable pressure and no other currency but the Deutsche mark has been sought as the symbol and expression of wealth and economic health as well as the symptom of economic deca-dence. The highs and lows, up and downs of the British pound, the U.S. dollar and even the French franc have never caused so much concern as the mark. Everyone wants to know if Germany will recover its economic health and help heal the community, or if the vigor of the German national economy has been broken by the international economic crises provoked since 1973 by oil price rises and the radical change of trade terms.

The origin and history of the Western European economic community -- based on a common market with a common agricultural policy, a customs union and joint foreign trade and commerce arrangements — has been the history of Western European post-war economic expansion as well. The EEC and later its general successor the EC have been basicaly expansionist in orientation, with an expectation of continuous economic growth, full employment and relative stability, guarantees of social progress and welfare, and gradual reduction of the differences in living standards and social conditions in the different parts of Western Europe.

Risks to Stability

After eight years of reduced economic owth in real terms, continuing deterioration of the international terms of trade, revolution-ary change of the exchange conditions between raw materials of high market value and industrial produce, capital investment and services, both Western Europe and West Germany face

(Continued from Page 18S)



Artist's conception of the new Europa on a cruise.

PREPARING A SYMBOL OF OPTIMISM: A NEW LUXURY LINER

ITAMBURG — The age of the luxury liner is not dead — and neither is West German shipping, despite current problems. A glowing symbol of the undented optimism of West German shipowners is the new luxury liner Europa. Hapag-Lloyd AG. West Germany's largest shipping line, will send the 35,000-ton (gross registered) vessel on its maiden voyage in January, 1982. Europa will have accommodations for 600 passengers and a crew of 278. Hapag-Lloyd said. The liner has reached a test speed of 22 knots, but on crusses will generally make between 14 and 18 knots. The new ship carries on a tradition of more than 100 years — the first Europa was launched in 1879. The new Europa's maiden voyage will be a trip around Africa lasting about 22 days.



Shipping: A Chill Wind Blows in the North

By Barry Dale

HAMBURG — Considering its relatively short coastline. West Germany has a strong seafaring tradition and a good international reputation as a shipping and shipbuilding nation.

But for some years a chill wind has been blowing round Germany's northern ports and shipyards.

Last year saw the disappearance of a major, traditional shipping line, Bremen-based DDG-Hansa, because of insolvency. Some of its activities have been taken over by other German shipping lines, but some have had to be dropped.

The Association of German Shipowners, VDR, said West German liner services had mixed fortunes in 1980, ranging from satisfactory to extremely worrying.

Tramp shipping and dry bulk goods, for instance, fared reasonably well, with profitability levels aided by economic improvements during previous years. But in these two sectors, the VDR notes, the trend toward re-registering ships under flags of convenience has continued, with more than half the tonnage operating in these sectors switched to a non-German flag by the end of 1980.

The main reason for the change is production costs in West Germany, where wage and social welfare costs have reached a level that makes profitable operation under the German flag impossible.

the German flag impossible.

Not only must steps be taken to halt or reverse this trend, but West Germany must make sure its shipowners do not pull out and go into exile in other countries where costs are lower.

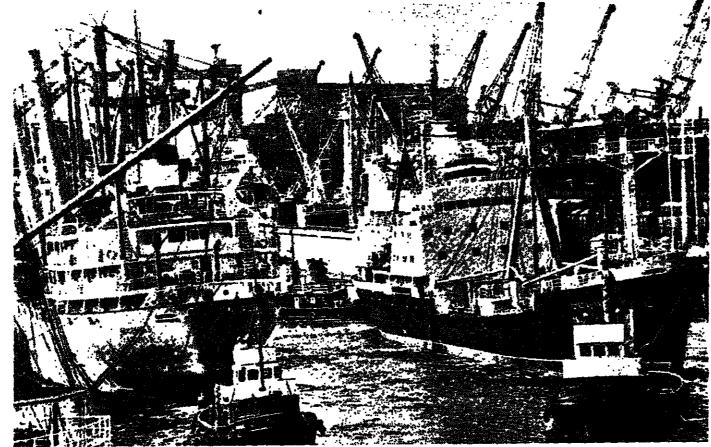
Manning of Vessels

The VDR says the industry's required changes will affect manning of vessels, company cost structures and subsidies for West German

shipping.
It said it has made offers to seamen's unions that affect numbers of foreign crewmen on tonnage flying the West German flag, and take into consideration their level of training and the wage and social service structures of their home country.

But VDR President Hans Juergen Stoecker has warned that West German shipping faces further difficulties, the position for liner traffic and large tankers having wors-

He put the number of German-



A busy day in the overseas harbor, one of Bremen's 14 modern harbor basins.

owned vessels flying a foreign flag at 340 at the start of this year, totaling 3.9 million gross register

The number of ocean-going vessels flying the West German flag was 446 of 6.9 million GRT. with 600 coastal vessels of 400,000 GRT remaining loyal to the red. gold and black flag of the Federal Republic. These vessels employed 30,000 crewmen, 22 percent of them non-Germans, Mr. Stoecker said

The VDR has agreed to a new pay scale for West German seamen, involving an increase in the basic wage of 5.4 per cent, plus small bonuses and peripheral extras.

However, reservations were expressed by the VDR about the level of the settlement, owing to the pressure on profits in many sectors of shipping, the likelihood

of aggravating international competitiveness and in view of the overall economic situation in West

The VDR stated that its decision to approve the settlement was prompted by the desire to prevent unrest aboard ship.

Strength of Mark

One major factor hitting West German shipping for several years—the Deutsche mark's strength—has been alleviated in recent months, according to Mr. Stoecker. "The present parity of the dollar against the Deutsche mark is benefiting West German exports and the ships that are required to transport them," he said. "But this factor alone cannot solve the problems of uncompetitiveness faccing [German] shipping."

Mr. Stoecker said that although West German shipowners are searching for ways to improve

their position, they still require back-up from the federal government.

West German shipowners have for years complained bitterly over the unfair competition from the Soviet Union, and Mr. Stoecker said this challenge remains a major threat.

The overall West German fleet, under the national flag and flags of convenience, has not in fact declined in recent years, Mr. Stoecker said. To help prevent the shift toward foreign flags, however, German shipowners must be given assurances that the investments they make in future will not be lost. This is the real point of subsidies to the sector, he added, and a further outstanding contribution could come from changes to fiscal

Mr. Stoecker summed up the position in a recent seminar on trans-

port policy at Muenster University.
"Enterprise is risk — especially in shipping," he said. What West German shipowners expect is protection of their room for development."

The results shown by West Germany's largest shipping line, Hapag-Lloyd AG, could be viewed as a microcosm of the industry as a whole. The company passet a dividend in 1979 and has described 1980 results as unsatisfactory.

The company was in fact hit by

The company was in fact hit by the losses incurred by its airline, but was also affected by setbacks in the liner sector, with large and unpredictable losses of revenue and rising costs on important

With bunkering costs a general shi problem the North American trades were hit by a tough price tin battle, which led to a decline of up to 30 per cent in freight rates.

Shipyards: Production Continues To Decline

HAMBURG — West German shipbuilders have little cause for cheer after several lean years. Figures issued by the West German Shipbuilders Association show that production fell an additional 10 percent last year.

The association said deliveries in 1980 totaled just under 400,000 gross registered tons, with a value of about 2 billion Deutsche marks. The overall order book at mid-December was between 2 and 2.5 billions.

About two-thirds of the orders in 1980 were for West German operators, who are themselves having a lean time. Yards delivered 58 vessels displacing 140,000 gross registered tons to domestic shipowners in the first nine months of last year. This tonnage had a value of DM800 million out of a total of DM128 billion, the shipbuilders receipting solid.

association said.

This position is likely to be maintained, with 51 vessels displacing 740,000 gross registered tons under construction or on the drawing board at West German yards for domestic operators. This represents 67.6 percent of the total order book.

West German Yards

Looking at it the other way, 83 percent of the vessels delivered between October, 1979, and September, 1980, for operation under the German flag were built at West German yards.

Another worry for West German shipbuilders must be the marked shift last year away from the specialized tonnage on which West German yards had pinned their hopes. Unable to compete with shipbuilding nations, especially in Asia, which benefit from low-cost labor and can produce off-the-peg vessels at much lower prices, West German vards concentrated on sophisticated ships involving high intensity technology

and considerable know-how.

Unfortunately, demand has shifted toward simpler bulk carriers while West German yards continue to operate against discriminatory subsidies in other countries, the shipbuilders association said.



There was little sign late last year of a balance between supply and demand for new bottoms, the association added, and with the slowdown in growth of world trade, prospects for an improvement in the near future are poor.

ment in the near future are poor.

The Bremen Institute for Maritime Economics said that the number of shipbuilding nations is growing, with Germany and other industrial nations facing the challenge of a growing number of Third World and threshold countries. These countries are in some cases grabbing an increasingly large slice of the world shipbuilding cake, put at around 48 million tons of orders in hand by the

Bremen Institute. Japan the Leader

Institute figures show that of the 35 nations currently engaged in shipbuilding Japan holds 38.1 percent of the market, followed by South Korea with 6.8 percent. Brazil 6.6 percent and Spain 6.3 percent. West Germany on the other hand accounts for a bare 2.3 percent, and has recently been overtaken by Taiwan, which holds 2.6 percent.

Slight comfort for West German shipbuilders comes from the Yard Aid Program, which will run until at least the end of this year. The program, launched by the government to help subsidize ship construction contracts and in force since 1979, was approved commission of the Europa nomic Community last aut

The program was concedeclining aid program ini at DM240 million, but is c reduced to DM180 mill year. At the same time il mum amount of contrathat can be subsidized uscheme is being reduced percent to 15 percent.

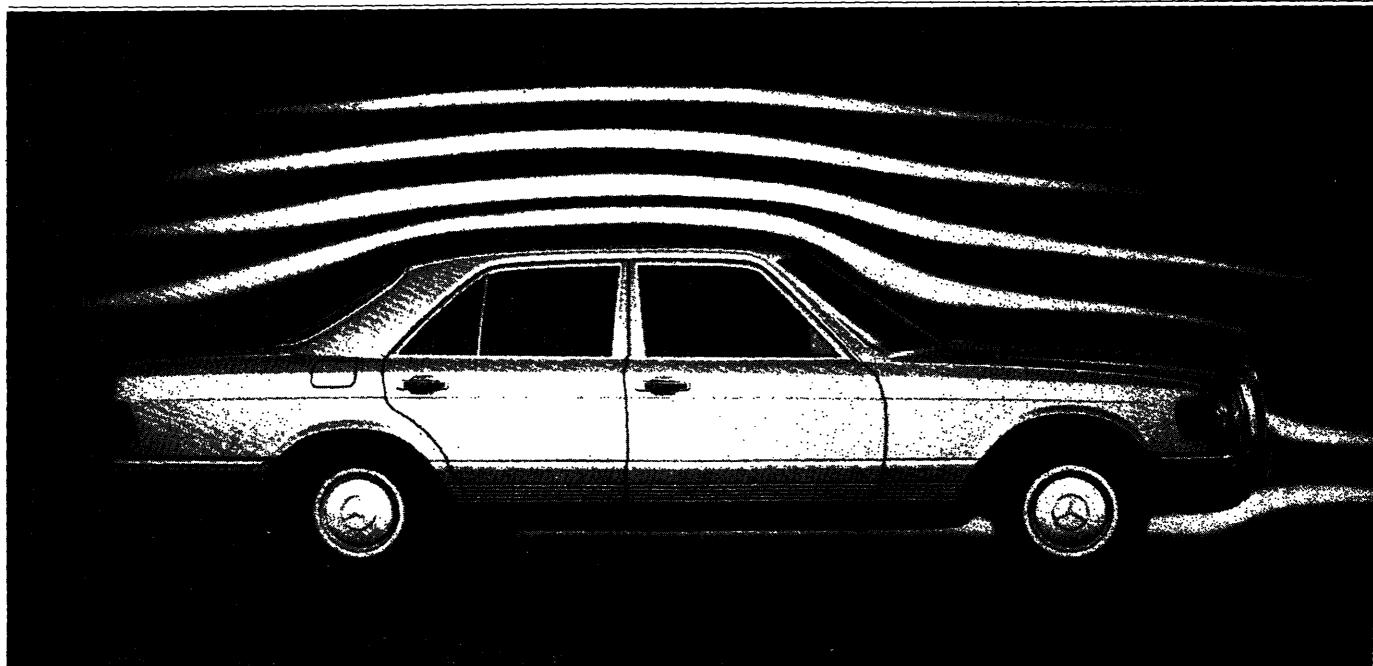
By summer, 1981, the had made DM175 millic able for aid in the construction of 250.00 registered tons.

registered tons.

Observers on West Granthern seaboard feel sor for the sector could come shift in foreign exchang with the yen rising strongly the Deutsche mark in recand helping to close the tion cost gap between Ja Germany.

The Japanese have se yards will not operate flat year, but considerable sk has been expressed here a likelihood of the world's shipbuilding nation redupacity usage voluntarily balance the market.

Although the Japanese took to construct only 4.8 tons in 1980, observers fe nal figure was probably nutilion.



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Analyzing a National Balance of Payments Problem

(Continued from Page 7S)

ny's domestic difficulties and the ource of trouble ahead West Germany's current account, the balance of trade and services, went into deficit in 1979

for the first time in 14 years. Despite early predictions of a deficit of some 20 billion Deutsche marks in 1980, the currency stayed remarkably strong. Only when attention changed to interest rates and prime rates in the United States moved to 20 per cent did investors become disaffected with the mark.

Last spring London stockbroker James Capel and Co. even predicted that a weaker mark would so help West German exports that the current-account deficit in 1980 would probably show little change.

Guessing Game Opinion has changed since then. The current account showed a deficit of more than DM28 billion in 1980. The guessing game for 1981 began early, with a somewhat weaker mark helping to build up trade and pare the deficit in the

current account to some 18 billion

Gradually the estimates were moved higher. In early February this year, the government issued an official prediction — a shortfall of 22 to 25 billion marks. Private estimates had already moved higher. Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. published a forecast of DM34 billion. which astonished many West German economists who were, nonetheless, revising their own figures higher. By the middle of February, nearly all forecasts showed West Germany continuing with a deficit of the same magnitude as last year.

The problem has as many sources as solutions. In the first rank abroad has grown, so have imstands the country's oil require- ports, and the West German exment. Even by cutting oil imports by 12 per cent in volume last year. West Germany still paid DMS8 billion for this source of energy, an increase of about 50 percent over

West Germany had seemed remarkably immune to oil price in-creases in the 1970s. But with the Iranian revolution and the shortages that followed, it too felt the pressure on its trade balance. With the latest oil price rises, the gov-ernment has estimated West Germany will have to pay DM70 bil-lion this year, and some private estimates are higher still.

But oil is by no means the only cause of the shortfall. West Germans spent more than DM35 billion abroad last year, well ahead of their nearest rivals, the Americans. And the net travel account is estimated at a deficit of about DM25 billion for 1980.

Foreigners working in West Germany regularly send home 500 to 600 million marks a month, which together with payments to the EEC and other such transfers added a net 25 billion marks to the deficit in the current account.

Even the rights to patents and licenses add a cost of about 1.5 billion marks to the West German current account each year. In the past, the power of Ger-

man exports has outweighed all these factors. But as payments for

port machine has not been able to

One solution, import restrictions, is anathema to large seg-ments of West German business. Without free trade a trading na-tion such as this would find it difficult to sell all its production.

Travel restrictions were pro-posed late last year by the government's technology minister to help cut the deficit on tourism. The idea proved so unpopular that the finance and economics ministries quickly dissociated themselves from the idea.

Unthinkable Solutions

'You just can't ask a German not to go skiing in Austria or swimming in Spain, said one banker. 'And currency controls, they're just out of the question."

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl called the idea of such travel restrictions 'stupid' and Finance Minister Hans Matthoefer wondered how such countries as Italy, Spain, Greece and Turkey would finance their current-account deficits without the West German tourism.

Nor can foreign workers be asked to stop sending funds home, nor can the companies involved in providing the exports be told to find their own inventions.

In the short term, the problem is one of financing the current acpounds.

count. The deficit in 1979 was paid for largely through imports of capital foreign investors taking a lion of government debt last year stake in German companies, a share of the burden of government

Nearly DM9.5 billion flowed into the country to finance the DM10-billion deficit. But last year, with the current-account shortfall nearly three times as great, a scant DM5.6 billion in such investment could be found. West German monetary reserves fell therefore by nearly a third, and as the year wore on and forecasts for this year grew more gloomy the central bank became more worried.

For several years the United States and, to a lesser extent, Britain had run large deficits in their balance of payments, and suffered with weak currencies as a result. Now they were back in the black

Both, tackling the problem of excessive monetary growth with formulas learned in part from the West Germans, raised interest rates to levels only imagined be-

A war of interest rates, which helped to change the entire picture of investment in 1979 and 1980, began, and West Germany was one of the losers. The Bundesbank raised its discount and lombard rates to record levels but failed to stave off the exit of short-term 'hot' money seeking the higher yields available in dollars or

chases of an estimated DM10 bilyielded a surplus on the capital account of only DM5.6 billion.

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Economists said this represented fundamental shift in thinking about international finance, On the basis of the 'real' return, after inflation, mark-denominated debt was still the best. Yields available during 1980 ranged from 7 to 10 percent, well above the rise in con-

sumer prices of 5.8 percent.

Bonds in the U.S. market, and even short-term dollar deposits. rarely earned so much after infla-tion, and sterling paper nearly al-ways fell short of a real return.

But still the funds flowed away from West Germany to where nominal returns could be translated into dinars or rivals, pesos or almost anything else with the cer-tainty that monetarist principles would prevent the dollar or the pound from falling enough to

make a difference. Pressure from the Bundesbank eventually led to a semi-formal gentlemen's agreement" under which commercial banks agreed to avoid providing credit to foreign borrowers until the end of March,

Still pressure on the mark continued, and the dollar's "Reagan Rally" took the U.S. currency to a high of more than 2.25 marks in mid-February, up about 30 percent from lows reached less than a year weakness in the West German currency could result in an immediate increase in import prices of about 15 percent, with a consequent and

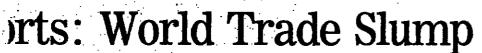
direct impact on inflation. Indeed. Bundesbank President Poehl attributed the reversal of the slowing of inflation from a midyear six percent in January directly to the weakness of the mark.

The lower value of the currency helps to stimulate exports, though the benefits can prove elusive. According to a number of economists, the time lag should be in the order of six to nine months before the cheaper mark and lower German inflation rates work their way into increased competitiveness in international markets.

This factor alone has spurred optimism about the West German current account.

One economist said that productivity and buying power in West Germany would seem to imply an exchange rate for the dollar of 2.05 to 2.10 marks this year. But this depends on confidence, primarily of the foreign investor, he said.

Steps in February by the Bundesbank to push German interest rates higher had an immediate effect, but it remains to be seen whether the Reagan administra-tion's plans in the U.S., and the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board to them, will give West Germany the breathing space it is looking for.



URG - After a record in 1979, a slowdown in e and stagnation in ecowth combined last year rout a small reduction in handled by West Ger

The port of Hamburg

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uction of about 3.5 peraffic at the 12 largest due almost entirely to ntial decline in imports ude oil and — to a lesser retroleum products. That ffic at the deepwater oil Vilhelmshaven showed a buost 7 per cent from by Hambury's trade wol-its i million tons more thand of all shipments in West German ports) decline of only 0.2 perersified cargoes — gen-l. container and bulk ts gave it a better cover

sis of Hamburg's redes a view in microco alized world's ecoficulties. It also shows bing managed to achieve just 100,000 tons short record.

part of Hamoure's ports, which declined substantially fewer of oil, petroleum prod-as ore. These in turn rene in steel and chemition as well as inits by authorities, inties and the public particularly. ase of West Germaof payments deficit.

The reduction of about 3.5 percent in traffic at the 12 largest ports was due

"transit" port, the West's traditional link with Eastern Engage, is expected to be in service next. The growth of transit traffic last year, the rest in 1983.

Hamburg is Europe's main The first stage of the extension is expected to be in service next. Hamburg too, has been invest. Hamburg is Europe's main lion square feet. year compensated to some extent for lower shipments in crude oil, petroleum products and iron ore. General and bagged cargo are the more profitable sectors of port traffic; their 18.1 million tons, or almost 30 percent of all traffic.

handled in Hamburg, showed a slight increase over 1979. West Germany's second port, Bremen, is on par with Hamburg in general and bagged cargo (inding containers) though not in volume traffic. The two ports toether handle four-fifths of West Germany's total seaborne trade in gged and general cargo, and a substantial proportion of their investments have been used to improve cargo-handling facilities, especially at container terminals.

Bremen is in the process of extending its container terminal to make it the largest facility of this type in Europe. The extension will add 630 meters to the quays, in-creasing their length to 2,000 me-

almost entirely to the substantial decline in imports of coal, crude oil and — to a lesser extent — petroleum products.

Interestingly, coal imports via ters, and about 600,000 square feet to the storage area to cover 1.6 mil-

than two billion Dentsche marks have been spent on new facilities over the past ten years, in addition to the almost DMI billion spent on storm protection.

The pattern of trade in Wesl German ports throughout last year followed the economic trend fairly closely: npsurge in the first half of the year, decline in the second. The upshot, says Hamburg's general representative, Helmnt F. H. Hansen, is that no growth in traffic can be expected this year and "in some types of cargo we shall even have to acept cutbacks."

Mr. Hansen emphasized that the level of business in Hamburg and in other ports depends very much on the world economic situation. Hamburg's task is to safeguard its favorable position in a context of "difficult market conditions and growing competition."

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Tourism: A Wealth Of Sights and Sounds

FRANKFURT — This year marks the 1.025th anniversary of the founding of Lueneburg. an occasion that will pass without fanfare in what once was one of the richest cities in Germany. After a millenium, another 25 years does not make a big impression.

Lueneburg, a large town on the northern edge of the Lueneburg Heath only 36 miles from the bustling port city of Hamburg, grew up around Am Sande, the spacious market square (actually a long rectangle) that is still the core of the city. The area's medieval appearance has remained almost unchanged. Overlooking the market place is the Rathaus, said to be the biggest medieval city hall still intact in Germany. Its oldest sections date to the year 1200, although its baroque facade — rather recent — was added around

Kept under glass in the city hall is a piece of wild boar meat. Once upon a time, so the legend goes, a hunter came across that boar in a muddy pool. After killing the animal, the hunter saw that its hair had turned into glistening white bristles, actually crystalized salt, and the muddy pool revealed an apparently inexhaustible mine of salt. The "white gold" became synonymous with what was then called Lueneborg, and the city thanks to its location on the Ilmenau River - became the commercial center of the region until the railroad arrived in the 19th

Churches Mark Divisions

Lueneburg was neglected during World War II, a fact that accounts for its well-preserved medieval appearance. The major sights include the elaborately decorated city hall and the four churches that once marked the town's division into the market, salt, sand and water

quarters. Among other buildings of interest are the house of two gables on Grapengiesser Strasse, built in 1548 as a brewery and now housing the local chamber of commerce: Glocken Strasse 9, the first (1487) half-timbered local house, with a highly decorated courtyard and Am Berge 35, the oldest private home, built by a local salt producer. Outside town is the Luene monastery, founded by the Benedictine order in 1172. In addition to its gothic church and many artworks, the former monastery houses medieval embroidered linen and brightly colored Gobelins tapestries that are exhibited to the public for one week each year in August (August 22 to 30 this

On the southern side of Luene-burg Heath lies the town of Celle, whose independence was won from the dukes by Lueneburg's salt-flavored prosperity. Although all the main streets in the town still lead up to the 13th-century castle where the dukes resided (its present appearance dates from altera-tions between 1660 and 1680). Celle is best known for its rows of well-maintained half-timbered houses. Their good condition stems partially from a ban on cars in the center of Celle, a measure to protect historic buildings from pol-

Celle's castle contains Germany's oldest functioning theater, dating from 1695 — although the interior of the theater was modernized in the 1930s. The Bomann Museum on Schloss Platz concentrates on rural culture and the history of the Lueneburg Heath.

Nearby, just south of Celle, lies another medieval monastery. Kloster Wienhausen, whose tapestries also are a source of fame. They are on display for 11 days each year, from the Friday after Whitsunday (June 12 to 22 this

year), but Wienhausen is worth 2 visit at any time.

Farther south, slightly more than 30 miles from Celle, is Braunschweig (sometimes called Brunswick in English). This city of more than a quarter of a million people was founded about 800 years ago by Henry the Lion, whose grandnephew Otto the Strict was to build the first castle in Celle. Henry and his English wife Mathilde are buried in the cathedral - a masterpiece of stone sculpture. Another work of art from that time, the first free-standing medievel monument, is the bronze lion that Henry had cast with a gold coating in 1166 as a symbol of his power. The lion is on view minus its gold coating. Visitors should also see the cathedral and the site of th the city's medieval center.

Braunschweig's name has traveled the world as a sausage, which an 18th-century traveler noted was especially esteemed as part of a festive dinner in the East and West Indies. Braunschweige Mumme gained a reputation as one of the great beers of Lower Saxony. Beer is the principal drink of the region, and it is usually drunk with a clear corn "Schnaps." Another beer from this area. Einbecker, is the origin of the word "Bock" beer.

Braunschweig is less than 40 miles from the state capital of Hannover, the location of the famous industrial fair and temporary host of the treasure from the tomb of the ancient Egyptian King Tutankhamen (at Kestner Muse-um until April 26. Next stop: Hamburg).
About 30 miles south of Braun-

schweig lies Goslar. a 1,000-year-old town (in which 168 buildings date from before 1550) that has kept its medieval appearance. The impressive "Kaiserpfalz" (Imperial Palace), the largest secular building in the Holy Roman Empire in the 11th century, today ranks as the largest building of its kind still standing in Germany. It is a reminder that Goslar, now a town of 55,000 people, was a center of German and European history in the 11th and 12th centuries. The Hall of Homage in city hall contains unique early-16th-century murals and ceiling paintings showing the life of Christ

On Goslar's Berg Strasse is the original home of the Siemens family, founders and owners of Germany's multinational electronics company headquartered in Munich. The house may be visited.

Pied Piper's Town

The town of Hamelin (Hameln in German) is also in Lower Saxony, less than 30 miles from Hannoleads the local children away in reenactments of the Grimm Brothers fairy tale Sundays at noon (May 17 to September 13 this year). The story, said to be based on a real incident in 1284, is also acted out by miniature figures in the train station restaurant.

A local house dating from that time is the gothic house containing the Loewenapotheke on Backer Strasse. It was built around 1300.

South of Goslar is the city of Kassel, actually in the neighboring state of Hesse but closer to Hannover than to Frankfurt or Hesse's state capital, Wiesbaden.

Kassel, site of the controversial documenta international art exhibitions, is host this year of the "Bundesgartenschau" (Federal Horticultural Show). Held in the Karlsauer baroque park, the show devotes 172 days (April 30 to Oc-tober 18) to plant and flower dis-plays, special events and perfor-mances. The four-day grand open-ing is scheduled to include English buskers and a Swiss street theater group as well as 500 square dancers. Several concerts, a 1,000-member choir and a 200-figure puppet

ensemble are also on the program. Modern art enthusiasts should not feel deprived by the lack of a documenta this year. Cologne is putting together one of the major modern art exhibitions of the year, "West Art: Contemporary Art Since 1939," which will attempt to show the changing face of the avant garde during the last 40 years in Western Europe and the United States, with works by Mondrian, Klee, Dubuffet, Jackson Pollock, Rauschenberg, Andy Warhol and, from nearby Dusseldorf, Joseph Beuys. In addition, the exhibition will display works of 30 young and little-known artists. "West Art" will be in the Rheinhalle on the trade fair grounds from May 30 to August

From Frankfurt, the first historic city encountered is likely to be Wuerzburg, in the heart of the Franconian wine country (an almost exclusively white wine kept in flat green bottles). Wuerzburg, which grew conspicuously wealthy along with its prince-bishops, is a showcase for the sculpture and carvings of Balthasar Neumann

For more than a quarter of a century, Wuerzburg has been the start (or end) of the "The Roman-tic Road." Created as an itinerary for foreign tourists, the popular route connects once fiercely independent cities and towns that have preserved or restored centuries-old castles, churches and other sites. Along the route are Rothenburg ob der Tauber, Dinkelsbuehl and Augsburg. Wuerzburg and Fussen lie at the northern and southern

Renowned Opera Festival

Other cities in Franconia in-

the public. Also here are the manic National Museum. sure house for German pa and sculpture, handicrafts furniture and costumes. Of seums in Nuremberg are t to transportation and to to silent ruins of the stadium Hitler stirred up his Nati

the 1930s can still be seen On the other side of Ge in the southwest, lies the Forest. Its well-known to clude the spa of Baden-Donaueschingen, wher Danube begins its 1,710-miney to the Black Sea, and t versity town of Freiburg in

gau. The "Schwarzwaldstrasse" (Black Forest Hij provides numerous views d ral beauty and access to places worth visiting betwee den-Baden and Freudenstat

The Black Forest's nar been acquired by cherry/whipped cream cal dark smoked ham, but the ous cases and restaurants popular vacation and sp serve other dishes. The Bla est and the state of Bader temberg in general have a portionate share of the best rants in Germany.

Stutigart is a gateway Black Forest, as is Strasb France. The area is also drive from Frankfurt.

(Information on travel i many may be had in Englishe German National Board, Beethoven Stras-Frankfort am Main, West ny.)



For those who find themselves in southern Germany with a wish to see some of the countryside, the cities of Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Munich provide convenient gateways. Some areas of northern Bavaria (Franconia) are closer to Frankfurt than to the Bavarian capital, Munich

and Tilman Riemenschneider.

ends, respectively, of the route.

clude Bambert, a 1,000-year-old bishop's residence with a famous medieval cathedral and many art treasures, and Bayreuth, celebrat-ed for its annual Wagner opera fes-tival. Nuremberg, location of the annual international toy fair and colorful Christmas market, has maintained the home of native son Albrecht Duerer, which is open to



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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, APRIL, 1981



season to a liquid and joyous con-

Nearly every village and town

sets aside a day to celebrate its

founding in the year something-or-other A.D.

Extended Weekend

end has, for all practical purposes,

become a two-and-a-half day one.

Rare is the West German office

where anyone can still be found at

his or her desk after noon on Fri-

days. Among civil servants, law-

yers, physicians and most other professionals, the "free Wednes-

day afternoon" has been a tradi-

feels overworked after all that has

yet another option: the six weeks

of annual sick leave - at full pay

This can be followed by a month's paid Kur — a convales-

cent cure at a spa — which can be stretched into an additional period

of Schonzeit, a post-convalescent period during which the "patient" is required to report at the job but

Flexible Sick Leave

cially flexible, often finding ex-pression in the phrases: "I think I'll take my flu this week," and,

"He's celebrating his grippe." On the average, every industrial work-

er in the country reports sick about

The sick-leave system is espe-

must not work "too hard."

15 days a year.

- to which everyone is entitled.

But the West German who still

tion since the turn of the century.

Meanwhile, the two-day week-

eisure: A Nation Takes Its Play as Seriously as Its Work

NICH — Have West Germans switched completely be lesure ethic, shuttling in iraditional work ethic? he mass-circulation weekly se last fall asked a pointed in a headline on its cover: tipors were inundated with ni protest letters. "We are st-working people in the was the consensus of

s tend to prove the ediand the readers wrong they have not already, Germans are about to set monal record in absenad leisure time.

Scale on Working

ing to a 1979 survey by magazine, the country's business and financial -West Germans ranked nd the Austrians and as the people in the world the average gainfully ed. Austrian spends 1,808 at his job, the average 1,810, and the average man 1.812. By compariaverage U.S. citizen works the Spaniard 2,008, the 2,026 and the Japanese

new labor-management ents set for implementation ar will provide the average with five to six weeks paid n a year and are certain to he West Germans internapions in working less. ed. Bonn's lastitute for my estimated last autumn est Germans have already e prize; since 8.4 percent of structual time on the job is rough unexcused absentee-

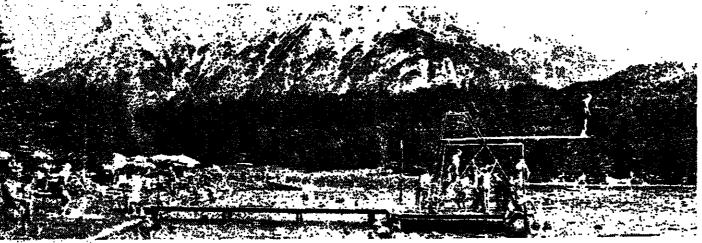
Leisare Ethic

it all means is that the inof the work ethic, now pred with Feierabend, Freizeit, ubszeit — quitting, leisure cation time — are on an incoffee break. thesis, to be sure, is hardly

in the result that the average

Jerman works only 1,643

eteran observers of the erman scene recall the conflor Ludwig Erhard, the arof the "economic miracle," d the world and his countryage of time has not made



Time off: At Mittenwald, southern Bavaria, a mountain lake draws a crowd for a day of swimming and diving.

How unpopular was something Otto Lambsdorff, the minister of their opposite numbers in Wolfs-economics, learned last winter burg. when he rephrased Mr. Erhard's remarks and warned that the times are over "when we can continue to work fewer hours indefinitely for

ever more pay."

But despite the outrage that his comments drew — and not just from organized labor — the fact remains that the West Germans, who once lived to work, now work, if at all, primarily to live.

since the de facto devaluation of the Deutsche mark in January and February of this year, but until then West German industrial hourly labor costs were almost the highest in the world, just a few cents less than in Belgium, Sweden and The Netherlands, and from 25 to 50 percent higher than in Brit-ain, the United States, Canada and

That has been one reason why so many West German manufacturers have established production facilities in the United States.

Although hourly productivity by individual workers has grown competitively with other industrial so-cieties during the past decade, the West German has spent progressively fewer hours on the job.

Volkswagen executives, for exworking diligent Germans any less ample, have estimated that their unpopular. employees in New Stanton, Pa., work 42 more days each year than

Less Time, Same Pay

The once famed and feared furor teutonicus, it seems, is as extinct as the dinosaur - thanks to social legislation and labor management contracts enacted during the past two decades. The result is that the average West German now spends less time on the job — and still gets paid for it — than anyone else in the Western world.

And it is beginning to tell, in the form of spiraling labor costs and reduced quality that are pricing and driving West German goods and driving West German goods their traditional markets.

By law everyone is entitled to at least three weeks, and certain age groups, such as those under 18 and those over 35, have the right to four weeks.

But labor management negotiations over the years have guaran-teed most people considerably more. According to the Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund, the German Federation of Trade Unions, more than two-thirds of workers and employees currently get at least six eeks off. Moreover, in addition to their normal pay, about 80 per-cent of all blue- and white-collar workers receive a vacation bonus

— Urlandsgeld — which averages about 40 percent of the monthly take-home pay.

Executives normally have eight weeks, half or one-third of the time in winter, the rest in summer. But there is more: The high number of paid legal holidays each

year - 16, give or take a few de-pending on regional differences and social customs Not only do the West Germans celebrate nearly every major and minor Catholic and Protestant hol-

iday, but they celebrate them twice as long as anywhere else. Christmas lasts three days officially, beginning around noon Dec. 24 when all stores close, offices having shut down the 23d, and includes the 25th and 26th. Then there is the protracted New Year's celebration, the weeklong preoccu-

Pentecost weekend. In Bavaria, where Epiphany Day (Jan. 6) is also a legal holiday, it is customary for most offices, businesses and smaller plants to simply shut down from Dec. 23 to

pation with Easter and the long

Long Easter Week

Easter week is precisely that, beginning with Green Thursday before Good Friday and lasting through Easter Monday - very of ten the Tuesday after.

In most states Corpus Christi, Ascension, All Saints and Repentance Days are legal holidays, to which one must add All Souls, Labor Day (May 1), German Unity Day (June 17) and a spate of local festivals.

Last year, in addition to all this, the Bundestag enacted a measure that allows working parents five Rhinelanders, in the industrial heart of the country, and Bavarians take at least a week to bring the annual pre-Lenten carnival additional days off yearly -- at

pay. of course — to nurse small, sick children at home. In 1978, the last year for which figures are available, it cost West German employers 24.6 billion DM in direct payments to workers

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absent for reasons such as illness health and cures and accidents. No estimate has been made of indirect Absenteeism, according to the Cologne-based Institute of the

German Economy, reduces the time actually worked by 8.4 percent, compared to 3.5 percent in the United States and less than 2 percent in Japan.

And lest one forget, paid time off, not chargeable against accrued vacation time, is usually granted for "extraordinary events" such as weddings, births, house movings or deaths of close relatives. Not only is it permissible to attend one's grandmother's funeral, but also that of one's grandmother-in-law.

Not How ... When?

The macroeconomic effect of all this is probably incalculable. That on the foreigner attempting to do business in West Germany is maddeningly frustrating. "The main problem you will face trying to do business here is not how but when, a West German executive has commented in trying to impart well-meaning advice to American counterparts.

What he meant was that the West Germans have become so preoccupied with Freizeit that the average visitor may not find his German counterpart in the office.

"I'd say the best time for scheduling a business trip here," he con-tinued, "is between late January and early April and again from early September through November. The rest of the year you'll run into the vacation schedules summer, winter, spring and au-

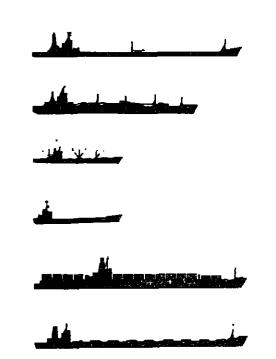
"But April can be a problem. too, depending on when Easter falls. The schools have Easter vacation and most parents also go on

"May is an absolute disaster. It starts with Labor Day. Then, depending on when Easter was. there's Ascension day, Pentecost weekend, and Corpus Christi day

— all legal holidays."

Is it any wonder then that, according to a recent Dresdner Bank study of the problem, productivity in West Germany is 24 percent lower than in the United States?

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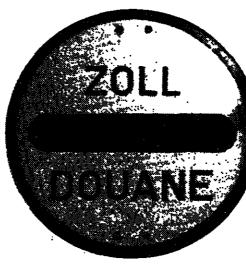
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Wine Academy: A Week of Tasting, Talkin

By Clotilde Lucey

GEISENHEIM — In the parish church in the town of Rauenthal there is a 300-year-old statue of the Virgin with the infant Jesus in one arm and a bunch of Jesus in one arm and a bunch of grapes in the other. The statue is known as the Grape Madonna, and it could not be in a more fitting place. Rauenthal lies in the Rheingau, one of Germany's most internationally famous wine-producing account.

The Rheingau stretches along the Rhine River — "Gau" is Middle High German for waterside landscape — on both sides of the city of Wiesbaden, from Lorchhausen to Wicker. From here comes the original Johannisberg Riesling, a wine name that travels well and can be found in the vineyards of California and Brazil. Here is Hochheim, source of "hoch" (as the British tend to call all Rhine wine), allegedly the fa-vorite of Queen Victoria. A Hochheim vineyard that she visit-ed in 1850 is named after her.

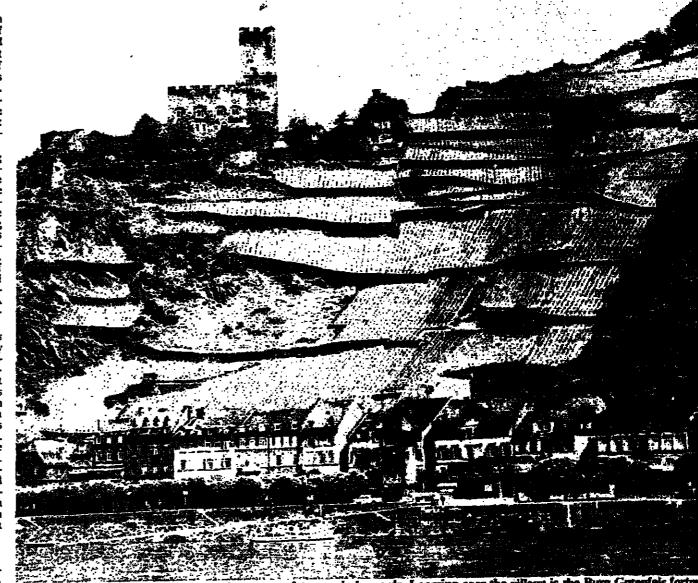
Praised as the "blessed plains and vine-clad countryside" by Goethe, the Rheingau offers end-less material for discussion, especially while enjoying the product of its vineyards. That is what takes place several times a year, from May to October, at the German Wine Academy. Seven seminars are being held this year in English. including one postgraduate course for former seminar participants. The DM1,250 course includes lectures and visits to vineyards and wine cellars and a lot of wine-tast-ing and eating. "All this leads to a better understanding of German wines," the brochure promises, but it also leads to a test of stamina.

The academic week gets under way with a visit to Eberbach Monastery outside Elville. Although the Swedes carried off its valuable library in the 30 Years War, the nearly 850-year-old walled compound remains a close to perfect example of a medieval Cistercian monastery. Now administered by the state of Hesse, Eberbach Monastery has seven wine es-tates that together make it West Germany's biggest wine grower. The second day includes a visit

to the State Research Institute of Viniculture and Horticulture here in Geisenheim, which is visited by scientists and wine growers from

Fairs and

Exhibitions Division



The village of Kaub, at the foot of a carpet of terraced vineyards. Looming over the village is the Burg Gutenfels fortre

'A wine seminar is first of all a pleasure. In fact, the course used to be called 'relaxation with wine,' but along with the hands-on practical sessions, the leisurely meals and sightseeing, one soaks in knowledge of history, culture and the

around the world. The same day, the seminar participants have growers in various German wine lunch on a Rhine river cruiser, regions and some in neighboring sipping wines as they pass the vineyards where they originated.

scientific basis of wine.

The basic course also offers trips to other German wine areas, to the of Heidelberg castle) and Rheinhessen (with a visit to the Liebfraumilch vineyard and Lieb-

frau church in Worms). A wine seminar is first of all a pleasure. In fact, the course used to be called "relaxation with wine," but along with the hands-on practical sessions, the leisurely meals and sightseeing, one soaks in knowledge of history, culture and the scientific basis of wine. An important lesson that a participant can learn is that the experts do not always agree on why a wine tastes the way it does as well as on other mute points in this ancient alche-

Lively Debate

Some of the liveliest moments in the week are touched off by a simple statement: "I don't like this wine," which is usually immediately followed by a pro and con debate. Also subject to debate is the latest charge of adding sugar to the wine, which investigators claim in-

volved 200 dealers and 800 France and Luxembourg. Was this alleged violation possible only because West German wine laws are too strict? In practice, the real of artificially sweetened wine. A perennial debate about Ger-

man wine is waged over whether it is for sipping but not for supping; that it does not go with meals. Count Erwein Matuschka-Greiffenclau, a member of a family now in its 28th generation as the owner of Schloss Vollrads, has conducted extensive experiments in this area. The count has prepared a long list of suitable German wines for the whole menu, from pate de foie gras (with a Riesling Auslese), a main course of stewed or roast beef, duck or pheasant (with a dry spaetburgunder from Baden-Wurttemberg, for example) or wild boar (all dry German reds), and on to the cheese. Only for strong cheese such as goat cheese does the count feel there is no suitable German wine. Of course, the count's choices could be the subject of debate at

the next wine seminar. (For more information: German Wine Academy, P.O. Box 1705, 6500 Mainz, West Germany.)



A village in the Moselle wine region.

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1981	
30.03.–05.04.	WASSER Berlin '81 Congress "Wasser", National/International Technical Conferences,
30.0304.04.	Special Show, in conjunction with IFW '81 International Fair Water Supply
05.0408.04.	BERLINER INTERCHIC - 122. Durchreise/International Fashion Fair
09.06.–13.06.	30th German Congress for Medical Advanced Training 14th German Congress for Dental Advanced Training International Pharmaceutical and Medico-Technical Exhibition
29.0603.07.	SURTEC Berlin '81 - International Congress and Exhibition on Surface Technology
31.0801.09.	BERLINER INTERCHIC - 123. Durchreise/International Fashion Fair
04.0913.09.	International Audio- and Video-Fair Berlin
30.0904.10.	19th Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin 1981
07.10.–10.10.	büro-data Exhibition of the Office Industry Berlin '81
11.1014.10.	BERLINER INTERCHIC - 124. Durchreise/International Fashion Fair
27.10.–31.10.	EL-FA '81 Berlin - Electrical Engineering Exhibition of the Berlin Trade Representatives CDH
30.10.–04.11.	bautec berlin '81 Building Fair and Congress on Modernisation, Construction, City-Planning
18.1122.11.	Hobbies Pets and Plants Berlin 1981
28.1106.12.	ANTIQUA '81 Berlin
1982	
22.0131.01.	International Green Week Berlin 1982
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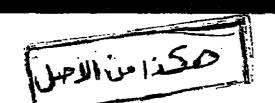
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	31.12.1980	31.12.1979
Business Volume	DM 2.651 m	DM 2.447 m
Total Assets	DM 2151 m	DM 2.055 m
Deposits	DM 1.569 m	DM 1.499 m
Acceptances	DM 321 m	DM 302 m
Bills and Advances	DM 1.439 m	DM 1.319 m
Capital	DM 100 m	: DM 95 m

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	31.1	2.1980	31.12.1979
Total Assets Loans to Customers Deposits Capital and Reserves	DM DM DM DM		DM 366 m DM 165 m DM 349 m DM 17 m

The Board of Directors





he New Pinakothek in Munich

By Susan Reimer-Torn

WNICH — When in the early 19th century a group of young artists left Germany to set als. The young prince, soon to be crowned andwig I of Bavaria in 1825, was an ardent

in nowig 1 or bavaria in 1022, was an arcen-ear of his friends' paintings. blows that one of the priorities of Ludwig's was the creation of a museum exhibiting the Ehis, contemporaries, Ludwig's New Pinaconsing his collection of mostly German the first half of the 19th century, was central Munich, significantly positioned be Old Pinskothek, repository of Europe-naices from the Renaissance through the

s museum was maintained and gradualby other acquisitions of 19th century e building was irreparably damaged by in World War II. Its paintings, safely elsewhere, are now the nucleus of the col-of the long awaited New Pinakothek, reicted on Ludwig's original site. The \$500 n, 22-room museum opened its doors, with recemony, for the first time last week.

is newest Bavarian museum is an outgrowth e region's traditional enthusiasm for art colg, elways closely linked with regional pride. ia, whose royal and noble families have a history of art patronage, boasts 17 major mu-is housing 22,000 works — and these collecare frequently enhanced by gifts and loans

hile the New Pinakothek houses art from all Enrope, its construction was characterized e Bavarian's fierce sense of cultural indelence: When, in 1978, the federal government ed to contribute 50% of the funds needed to re important works from the Hirsch collecmuseum directors Erich Steingraber and hard Ruhmer refused assistance rather than tely compromise their autonomy.

knowledgement of Bavaria's past achievet was also a primary concern to the directors to New Pinakothek. The designs of architect ander Freiherr von Branca, chosen out of alt 300 entries in an official contest, stress an ity with the Old Pinakothek - still standing opposite the new building. He even tried to tivate a quarry, source of the red clay used in facade of the older building. Failing that, a bination of gray sandstone and granité was ned for its low key, homogeneous effect. In-the small galleries, high ceilings and exten-skylights deliberately recall the design of the

he New Pinakothek's stone interior and

keyhole windows, its inner courtyards coiled around a central, spiral ramp give it a quasi-medieval look. At the same time, its gleaming newness and high-efficiency elegance update it into a style that Mr. von Branca, somewhat enigmatically, calls postmodern; that is, "a combination of old and new that comes full circle."

Attention to historical continuity also mided

Attention to historical continuity also guided the directors in their choice and arrangement of the museum's 500 paintings and small collection of sculpture. Unlike some of the other new German museums that deliberately avoid imposing a visitor's itinerary, the sloping ramp at the New Pinakothek purposefully ushers viewers through what the directors call "a continuum of art histo-

The visit begins with works by selected 18th century artists, such as Gainsborough and Richard Wilson, elements of whose portraits and landscapes are considered precursory to important 19th century developments.

The New Pinakothek is also distinguished by surprisingly substantial exhibition of English painting, the only collection of its kind in Germany. The curators would like to redress the underestimation of English influence on 19th century continental art. Outstanding in the English collection is Turner's agitated vision of a storm at the harbor of Ostende, his unmistakeable canvas swirling in a fusion of water, air and light.

Nor are the Impressionists and post-Impres sionists neglected at the New Pinakothek — thanks to the foresightedness of a certain Mr. Tschudis: When his early advocacy of the new schools antagonized Kaiser Wilhelm in Berlin, Tschudis moved to Munich. Although the Munich art world was only slightly less antipathetic, Tschudis' eventual appointment as curator of the New Pinakothek allowed him to hang his 37 unpopular paintings on its walls in 1911. The collection, now newly assembled, includes important works of Cezanne, Courbet, Monet, Manet, Van Gogh and Gauguin.

The museum's present-day directors have a sim-

ilar disregard for current fashion in art. In addition to an overview of history, they are committed to "a reassessment of Germany's artistic past." The relative obscurity and even unpopularity of many of its artists does notetrouble the museum's directors. They are, on the contrary, proud to anticipate what they believe will be an important new trend. Moreover, the museum, with its air of intimate formality, is not equipped to handle huge crowds. Their goal, in keeping with the tradition of Ludwig and his royal predecessors, is erziehen, that is to educate and elevate the public — in this case to a selective appreciation of quality in fine



Communications: Sky's the Limit on Microelectronics

هكذا من الأصل

 $M^{\mbox{UNICH}}$ — Microelectronics. which has brought about a revolution in the application, expansion and prices of computers. has similarly transformed the communications business. And this transformation is not limited to any particular form of communication: it embraces media and newspapers as well as private and business telephone systems, telex and typewriter (both becoming obsolete through the spread of elec-tronic mail, facsimile transmission and the word processor), the transmission of words and pictures via satellite and intricate defense communications systems.

It is a fiercely competitive market restrained only by national considerations. The Deutsche Bundespost (Post Office), for example, is not expected to provide major opportunities for foreign companies in the gradual transfer to a di-gital telephone switching system. Similarly, the French government gives preference to CIT-Alcatel and Thomson CSF, and British Telecom - also publicly owned gives preference to GEC, Plessey and STC, a subsidiary of ITT.

The Dutch multinational Philips has estimated that of a world public telecommunications market of around \$30 billion a year, only \$4 billion — or 13 percent — is open to true international competition. (The big contract recently won by a Siemens-led consortium in Egypt belongs in this category). The concept "communications"

covers a good deal more than just public telecommunications, and the linkages between different forms of communication are appreciated by the major international companies. Gradually the original computer manufacturers like IBM (which has a large West German operating subsidiary) have come into the communications market just as the original telecommunications specialists like Siemens. Philips, AEG Telefunken and Standard Elektrik-Lornz (the West German ITT subsidiary) have increasingly been taking an interest in computers,

Significant Feature

This integration of devices, interest activities and research has received a new impetus from microelectronics, a significant feature communication systems of all

In the case of Siemens, communications are the concern's second largest operating division, with sales of over 9 billion Deutsche marks last year (an increase of 12 percent over the previous year) and an order book of over DM10 billion, up 13 percent.

Siemens has the lion's share of the West German Post Office's contract to gradually transform the entire telephone network from analogue to digital switching, (Orders by the post office last year amounted to more than DM 8 billion: this year's total investment may exceed DM12 billion). Next

year the new digital technology should be on trial in six exchanges and by 1985 the first series-produced digital exchanges should be in operation. Nevertheless, it may take literally decades for all the 3,000-plus West German exchanges to be converted to digital

Similarly, the new glass fiber (optic) cables which are thinner. tougher and more resistant to interference than the conventional copper wire cables they are destined to replace are being tested in many other countries as well as West Germany.

Their application spreads well beyond telecommunications — optical fiber cables can carry speech as well as television or computer information. Competition in this area is far more open than in the provision of public telephone sys-tems and the West German com-panies are having to face the full plast of foreign competition.

Storing Information

Another aspect of the electronic revolution may be seen in the postal service. Eventually much of the business correspondence, not only within West Germany but throughout the world, is expected to be carried on by "Teletex," a new service integrating data and word processing with the storing of information. Although Seimens has pioneered the concept, which is being introduced this year, sevfield, including Triumph-Adler (the Volkswagenwerk subsidiary). Olympia (an associate of AEG-Telefunken). Standard Elektrik-Lorenz and, of course. Siemens's great European rival. Philips. Forecasts put the possible increase in West German subscribers from the present 10,000 to at least 120,000 by 1990.

The "electronic newspaper" service, already available in Britain, is present being tested in West Germany, in the Berlin and Dues-seldorf areas. The simple form allows the subscriber to dial for the information to be screened - and repeated, if he so wishes.

However, newspapers answer this threat by using satellite and facsimile transmission of pages (text and pictures), or entire newspapers over satellite and telephone nks respectively. (International Herald Tribune uses both — the first for its Hong Kong, the second for its London and Zurich edi-

Satellite transmission is not limited to newspapers. It is an integral part of the transatlantic television and telephone services, and West German companies, not only those in electronics but also in the aerospace and engineering industries, are supplying knowhow, systems and components. They include Siemens and AEG-Telefunken (the largest supplier of solar cells to provide energy for satellites) as

well as Messerschmitt, Dornier, Standard Elektrik, Brown-Boveri. M.A.N. and others.

But it is in offices that the electronic revolution is expected to achieve its fastest growth. Here the linking of computers and termi-nals, external and internal digital telephone switchboards, word processors, electronic mail, facsimile transmission of drawings, pictures and images may be integrated into

single sophisticated systems.

Klaus Luft of Nixdorf believes that the integration of all these electronic devices into a single sys-tem will lead to a decentralization office functions and a greater flexibility in procedure. It should-enable smaller companies to close the "information gap" which hitherto favored the large concerns. The larger companies in turn would be able to delegate more responsibility to their subsidiaries,

associates and even branches. Expansion of integrated communications systems in offices would profoundly change the nature of employment and perhaps the number of people employed. According to Mr. Luft, employees will have to accept that the propor-tion of "standardized work which has to be carried out in line with immutable rules" will continue to increase. The problem, he says, must be solved by the cooperation and understanding of all those affected: it is not one that technology can solve by itself.



Chemicals: Industry Hit Hard 3y Exports Slump, Recession

By Gareth Edwards

NKFURT — After enjoy-ig the strongest year of the in 1979, the West German als industry came down to with a bump during 1980. It red the year with cantious and hopes of continuing in real terms of around 2 but the rapid dereriorathe West German economy sion in important foreign s hit chemicals demand ind started a squeeze on nies' profits.

lened by the rising costs of and raw materials, the innow sees little chance of a ntial recovery in the first 1981. Karl Wamsler, presi-I the West German Chemiustry Federation, expects stry to perform little better overall economy over the months, a period when erman gross national prodexpected to decline by

t German chemicals compa ve fared better than some of European rivals, however, es appear to have stabilized ast three months, albeit at a

areas of the industry that een hardest hit are precisely hat contributed most to the growth in 1979, namely nd intermediate petrochemnd plastics. Customer indusere building up stocks rapid-ng the 1979-1980 surge in oil and a series of price inin petrochemical products it a surge in demand as custried to anticipate the next

Drop in Demand

te economy started to weak-

wever, several areas of inwhich number among the xuyers of chemical products tiles, motors and construcor example - began to cut emand and reduce stock levthe second and third quar-1980, the chemicals indusiffered an unprecedented n demand. Leading compa-icluding Hoechst and Bayer. forced to introduce shortorking in some sectors, and dusty's profitability took a g as the level at which plants ed was drastically cut back. rr suffered a drop of 63 per-group profits in the third , while its big domestic loechst and BASF also saw profits fall by more than 40

r the year as a whole the picd a remarkably strong first

quarter but none of the big chemi-cals groups are likely to match their 1979 performance and BASF has warned that it will have to cut its dividend for 1980.

The main production drop last year was in organic chemicals, where output was down by around 11.7 percent. Production of ethylene, the most important basic petrochemical — used in a wide range of products including plas-tics, fibers and paints — fell by 13.1 percent in the first 11 months of 1980 to only 2.8 million tons as opposed to 3.2 million tons in the

same period of 1979. Some Less Affected

Areas that are not so immediately affected by the trade cycle, such as fertilizers, crop-protection chemicals and consumer products, were not as hard hit by the recession in the industry last year. Some sectors, like pharmaceuticals, have even managed some growth.

Overall, however, the chemicals groups have been working at a substantially reduced level of capacity. Hoechst reported recently that its plants were working at only 72 percent of capacity in the fourth quarter of 1980 whereas the year's average was 77 percent and

had been 82 percent in 1979.

The reduction in output has been clearly reflected in the number of chemical workers hit by short-time working. In February of this year 19,747 employees in the industry were still on short-time. The recession has left its deepest mark, however, in the synthetic fi-

bers sector, which has been in something of a crisis for much of the late 1970s. Some capacity in the industry has been cut back under economic pressures and as part of an agreed reduction by producers in the European Community. But according to Enka, one of the leading West German synthetic fibers companies, the industry in Western Europe has run up losses of around 2.5 billion Deutsche marks in 1980 and is urging a fur-ther cutback of some 600,000 tons of capacity to bring the sector more in line with demand.

Rise in U.S. Imports

Producers of synthetic fibers particularly have been suffering from rising U.S. imports in EEC markets, which have been made possible by U.S. feedstock- and energy-cost advantages. The rising price of energy and oil-based feedstocks is a more general problem for the West German chemicals sector, which, because of falling demand for its products, has been unable to pass on rising costs in the form of higher prices.

cent last year — they are far be-hind the increase in costs and in some particularly hard-pressed sectors product prices have fallen below the previous year's level.

West German chemicals companies complain that their rivals across the border in France are en-joying an advantage of around 25 percent in power costs, and it is unlikely that the comparative positions will change in the next few years. The cheaper French power prices appear to stem from the larger nuclear energy component that has been built up in France.

The gap between the two countries is likely to widen further during the next decade. The leading West German building group of nuclear power plants — Kraftwerk estimated recently that by 1985 the buildup of nuclear energy in France will give a costs ad-vantage to French industry and consumers of up to DM10 billion. 1988, barring accidents or major changes in political policy. France could be deriving as much as 70 percent of its power needs from nuclear energy, while West Germany will have a nuclear component of at best little more than

This imbalance between neighbours has done little to impair the standing of the West German chemicals sector in the world industry. Hoechst, Bayer and BASF are the world's three largest chemi-cals companies, and last year the West German industry was able to consolidate its position as the largest exporter of chemicals in the

The industry's turnover increased nominally by 5 percent last year to DM108 billion, the rise coming from higher prices offsetting the 4 percent fall in production. Exports rose by around 7.1
percent — to DM43.4 billion in
the first 11 months of the year and as much as 43.7 percent of production is going now to foreign markets. In the same period imports rose by 10.4 percent to DM24.4 billion.

The chemicals industry, with a work force of some 551,000 people, is one of the major pillars of West German industry and of the nation's export effort. Capital expenditure this year is expected to come close to last year's level of DM7 billion — up from DM6 billion in 1979 - but Mr. Wamsler warned recently that spending could start falling in 1982 without a clear improvement in the industry's fortunes. The first half of 1981 appears to have been largely written off in terms of recovery. Although prices have been rising but most companies are looking the German chemicals manufor more hopeful signs in the secfacturing price index rose by 8 per- ond half of the year.

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Foreign Workers: Decade Of Integration Lies Ahead

By Gareth Edwards FRANKFURT — When West Germany started to welcome foreign workers in the early 1960s to oil the wheels of the booming economy, the first seeds of social and racial unrest were sown.

It has only just become apparent, however, that the millions of foreigners drawn into the country as a temporary reserve army for the over-stretched labor market have little intention of leaving.

The Federal Republic faces a formidable problem of social integration in the 1980s.

Josef Stingl, president of the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg, recently had to appeal to German citizens to show greater understanding of foreign workers and their families.

"For the forseeable future our economy can hardly survive without them." Mr. Stingl said. "They helped us when we needed them. now we cannot simply send them

Hostility to the presence of the 4.5-million foreigners in West Germany — around 7 percent of the total population — has become more pronounced as the economy has weakened to the brink of reces-

Unemployment, rising steadily, reached 1.3 million (5.6 percent of the working population) in February, and with the growing number of jobless has come an increasing resentment of the fact that non-Germans hold some 2 million jobs in the Federal Republic.

Such resentment tends to overlook the fact that many of West Germany's industrial assembly lines and municipal services could hardly function today without for-

eign workers.
With the level of education and training among immigrant workers generally lower than among Germans, most foreigners are able to get only the lowest jobs in German

The more unpleasant and unsocial the work, the higher the per-centage of foreigners and the smaller the chance of attracting a German to do the job even if there were no immigrant available to do

At a company like Ruhrkohle, West Germany's main coal-mining group, more than 15 percent of the

percentage changes to almost 100 percent underground at some pits.

Tomorrow's Proletariat

The danger, recognized by authorities, is that native Germans are increasingly looking down on their foreign neighbors. And the future of the immigrants' children
— "the proletariat of tomorrow."

Hostility to the

presence of the 4.5million foreigners in West Germany around 7 percent of the total population - has become more pronounced as the economy has

weakened to the

brink of recession.

according to Mr. Stingl — is in danger for, "they will be employed when auxiliary workers are needed and then sacked again some time when they are not

The jobs of foreign workers undoubtedly are more vulnerable during periods of economic de-

The disadvantage in skills means that foreigners are more likely to be in jobs that will be lost when the economy starts to turn down. A study by the German Institute for Economic Research in Berlin showed that in the recession years of 1973-1976 every fourth foreign worker - but only every 25th German worker - lost his job.

The same process appears to be at work in the current economic downturn. In February more than 158,609 foreigners - 7.3 percent of the foreign work force - were out of work. A year ago the figure was 5.7 percent. But only 5.6 percent of the total labor force in

West Germany was without work

Although recruitment of foreign

The number of non-Germans in percent - about 309,000 - in

country that the foreign population in its midst is a permanent one. Some 78 percent of the for-eigners questioned in a recent Berlin survey said they had no inten-

By September last year more than 50 percent of Germany's forcountry for more than 10 years.

West Germany created some-thing of a social timebomb for itself by encouraging the growth of this large disadvantaged class among its population. One-fourth of the foreigners in the country are children under the age of 16 and the authorities are recognizing that the most difficult issue to tackle is

areas to find schools and classes where foreigners — with a variety languages but none of them German — comprise 50 to 70 per-cent of the student body. Almost. 60 percent of foreign pupils leave school without any qualifying ex-aminations and two-thirds without job training. Social surveys suggest that it is predominantly the children of foreign families that suffer. caught between their parents' culture and that of their classmates, but belonging fully to neither.

Heinz Kuehn, the government's commissioner for foreigners, is aware of the problem even if he

has no ready solutions. The resources we don't make available today for teachers and education, we will have to spend in

year earlier.

workers from outside the EEC was stopped as long ago as 1973, the number of foreigners coming to live in the Federal Republic is climbing steadily and jumped to a record level in recent months.

the Federal Republic rose by 7.5 1980. There are two main reasons for the increase: Many foreign workers have decided to become permanant residents and have brought in their families, and there has been a dramatic rise in the number of foreigners seeking political asylum in the Federal Repub-

It has begun to dawn on the tion of returning home.

eign population had been in the

It is not unusual in inner city

The foreign-population issue exoloded during last autumn's generelection campaign with calls from the German nationalist party NPD) for a stop to immigration. Politicians from the major parties denounced the policy, but they obviously were aware of the way in which the wind was blowing. At his final major election rally,

a few years time on police and re-socialization measures," he warns.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt urged his audience to show "tolerance solidarity" toward the counforeign population, but add-"We are not the labor exchange for the world."

Occasionally, hostility to for-eigners has been expressed by attacks on the boarding houses of newly arrived refugees, and on foreigners' shops and lodgings. In the worst incident, last year in Hamburg, two people were killed by a Molotov cocktail thrown into a hostel for Vietnamese seeking political asylum in West Germany. But most of the hostility is verbal:

'Unemployment, rising steadily, reached 1.3 million (5.6 percent of the working population) in February, and with the growing number of jobless has come an increasing resentment of the fact that non-Germans hold some 2 million jobs in the Federal Republic. Such resentment tends to overlook the fact that many of West Germany's industrial assembly lines and municipal services could hardly function today without foreign workers.

Hannover Fair: 9 Variations on Theme of Exporting Engineering

West Germany's "fair of fairs" began in Hannover April l. The fair's overall more than half a million visitors from as many as 100 countries are expected.

theme is the nation's major export industry, engineering. Nine events support the theme. Representatives from more than 5,600 companies as well as industry to electrotechnology and the latest in data communications.

newspapers and politicians receive a steady stream of crank letters asking such questions as, "How long can it go on? We are not the dustbin of the world."

The idea that Germany is being vamped by uncontrolled immigration has been strengthened in the past year by the surge of "eco-nomic refugees" to the Federal Re-

Thousands of people from Turkey, India. Africa and Asia have sought to enter the country by exploiting the very liberal political

Abuse of the political asylum system has inflamed emotions regarding foreigners, but it has also served to obscure the real problems that exist for millions of non-

asylum laws.

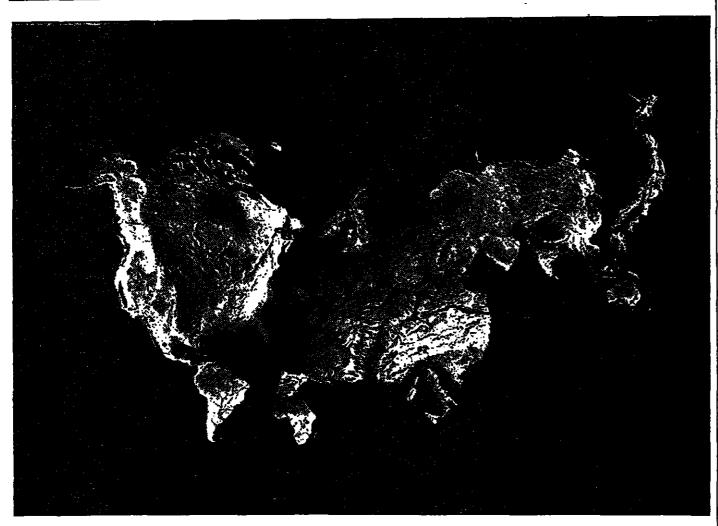
Germans living in the Federal Re-

Foreign ghettos have formed rapidly in the poorer quarters of West Germany's major cities, and many Germans find its easy to make the foreigners scapegons for inner-city problems of poor hous-ing, rising crime and falling school For meny years, govern policies toward foreign we were bestife and simed at m. t difficult for them to settl

long stays in the Federal Repa Regulations have been r somewhat since 1978, but pe son to stay indefinitely still h on several factors, such as k of umbroken time that one worked, knowledge of the Ge-language, adequate living ac-modation for the worker an family, and whether childre school age have actually be

A report from the Institut Economic Research makes it that a wish to integrate foreign pulations is being express facts hardly correspond

terized rather by the formatic ghettos, by under-privilege, a part by a lack of milingness o part of both Germans and for ers to integrate," the report sa



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Suddenly small countries burst at the seams. with individual ones dominating entire continents.

The other side of the picture is that large

countries with less developed economies shrink to dwarf size. A lopsided situation indeed - precarious not only for the weak economies, but also for the industrialized ones. For where are the markets of the future?

Where poverty rules, there will be no money to purchase our export products. A lack of roads, energy, harbors and skilled workers means no export chances for the industrialized countries.

Therefore it is essential to help develop that part of the world. We must buy from them. Then, in exchange, we can supply the plant and equipment that enable better and economically more efficient production.

Only in this way is it possible to achieve, in the long run, the necessary equilibrium in the world economy.

The fact that we as a bank concern ourselves with this problem may surprise you. However, as a commonweal enterprise we also see ourselves as a promoter of ideas.

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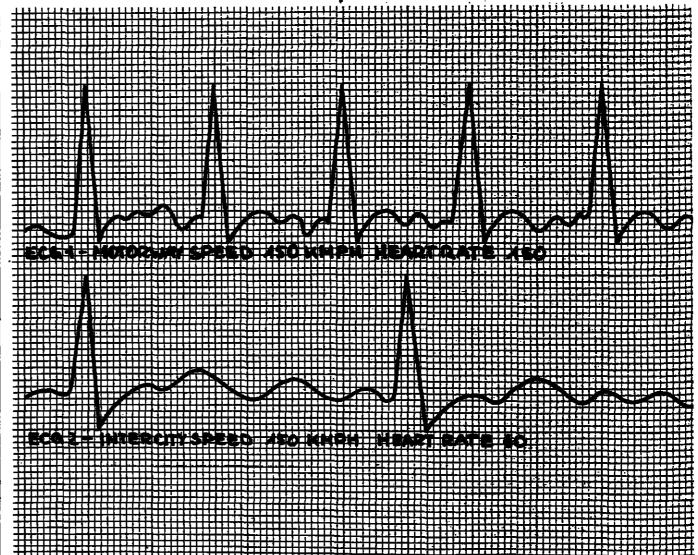
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TRAVELING BY TRAIN IS NOT REALLY ALL THAT EXCITING.

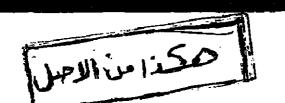


We'd like to talk about a subject which many people should take to heart. We're talking about relaxed travel. Without going into one or the other of the well-known highlight of railway travel, we'd like to tell you just how exciting it is to go by train.

For this purpose, we have reproduced the ECG of Alan T. (his name is known to us) The first (ECG 1) was made on the motorway at 150 kmph and the second (ECG 2) was made in an Intercity express, also travelling at 150 kmph.

If you think this is an advertisement against the car, you've got it quite wrong. It's much more an advertisement for your heart.







dustry: A Challenge of the Times

coal is exported to EEC nst company reports by meems this year confirm

N. report expanding ex-er books and mert domes-s though Siemens 19-permally divided between export orders. cture is not likely to men through the year

donger term. West Ger-ary is expected to benefit I the capital requirements hed by the energy crisis inspiration it has given to ical advance and struce main research institutes

demanded taxation deand other benefits from emment to encourage change as well as the deof alternative energy

wal changes within indi-nterprises are already tak-

BASF into consumer elecincluding its cooperation at with the Japanese manτ Hitachi; Mannesmann's e of 50 percent of equity in -processing firm Kienzle the electrical firm Hart-

and Braun; and genwerk's acquisition of e computer company Tri-dler are examples of major . branching into industries

adustry Diversifying, Too also are significant interges taking place, particu-the steel industry, whose

esmann, Thyssen, Krupp eckner have been diversit of steel by building up incering and trading diviby acquisitions.

Thyssen and Krupp have grading their steel producrupp now converts oneits total crude steel into profitable special steels, it is the world's largest

is now a 61-percent der in the aircraft firm te Flugwerke, which split

Now that the economy is stagnant, the balance of payments in the red and exports tighter, will industry again rise to the occasion as it did after the first oil shock of 1973? Will it exhibit the same resilience against escalating energy prices and labor costs and the high

Comparative Hourly Manufacturing-Industry Labor Costs on DM Basis

COUNTRY	TOTAL LABOR COSTS	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE	*FRINGE BENEFITS PER HOUR
Belgium	21.53	12.41	9.12
- Sweden	, 21.36	12.95	8.41
The Netherlands	21.18	12.07	9.11
West Germany	21.14	12,46	8,68
Switzerland	20,62	14.22	6.40
Denmark	20,29	16.80	3,49
United States	16.95	12.24	4.71
Italy	15.25	7.33	7.92
Conada	15.05	11 <i>.7</i> 1	3.34
France :	15.05	8.41	6.64
Japan .	11 <i>.77</i>	9.69	2.08
United Kingdom	10.20	7.85	2,35
treland	8.98	6.96	2.02
Greece	6.25	4.11	2.14

case in Britain, for example, state benefits paid out of govern

international value of the mark?

Krupp also has taken over a fire protection and safety firm.

The group, as reported elsewhere, is deeply engaged in energy conversion and conservation.

Its loss-making shipbuilding subsidiary AG Weser is to be converted into a special-purpose vessel specialist by 1985.

The group achieved an aboveaverage 2.7-percent return on its sales last year, compared with a loss in 1975 and much lower prof-

But progress is not expected to be maintained this year because of the indifferent economic climate. This applies generally to West German manufacturing industry.

Rise in Labor Productivity in Selected Countries

(Estimates provided by the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL	۱%				
RISE PER PERIÓD	GERMANY	U.S.	RANCE	U.K.	JAPAN
1961/1964	+4.3	+3.0	+5.0	+2,4	+10.6
1964/1969	+4.7	+1.9	+4.5	+2.5	+9.3
1970/1973	+4.1	+1.4	+4.9	+3.6	+7.9
1974/1979	+3.1	+0.1	+3.2	+0.8	+3.4



هكذا من الأصل

A CENTER IN BERLIN - West Berlin's International Congress Center, surrounded by its exhibition grounds. The center's 80 halls can handle conferences of up to 5,000 participants. The center is important to West Germany's business life.

Outlook: Weathering New Problems

forecast, based on a wide-ranging poll of company views, said an upturn is not in sight for at least another six months, and hinted it might take still longer.

Bonn officials said in January it was the government's job to im-prove medium-term prospects this vear and return the economy to growth. The duration of the recession is of greater concern than its depth, they said. But statements repeating the formula "second-half upturn," it is suggested elsewhere, are beginning to sound like wishful thinking. The prospects of continued high interest rates in the wake of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's economic package and tight Bun-desbank credit policies will not make the government's task any

Expectations for an upturn at any point this year are based on several conditions, and it is still far from clear that they will be met. These include an end to the international recession and, specifical- ergy-saving projects and in cre-

markets. Energy costs in West Germany rose 30 percent last year and the burden remains heavy in 1981 because of the mark's weakness. From the domestic angle, the major condition in this situation is for moderate wage settlements in the current round in order to avoid

a collapse in companies' invest-

ment planning. Inevitably any discussion of long-term growth prospects returns to the energy outlook. The IFO institute commented that economic growth in West Germany will always be at risk so long as the country maintains its heavy de-pendence on imported oil. Additional price rises for oil, highly likely, pose the most serious threat to growth, the 1FO said. The only

solution is a strategy whose emphasis is "Weg vom Oel" ("away

from oil"). Such an approach would provide opportunities for lowering the unemployment level. Investments would be needed in additional en-

products. IFO said. However the strategy is suffering from a power-ful domestic anti-nuclear lobby that has severely held up investment in developing nuclear power, and has prevented the sought-after reduction in energy imports needed in the fight to cut the payments

Turning to the longer-term effects of falling growth in the domestic economy, the RWI institute in Essen said a process of permanent de-industrialization had been taking place in West Germany since 1973. An institute economist said declining growth rates had hit the industrial sector exclusively. Industry had reduced the number of its workers by 1.4 million since that year, while new jobs were created almost entirely in the public sector or branches depending on it. The number of state employees rose 2 million from 1960 to 1978 while the overall number of employees in West Germany was

scarcely changed. Contrary to the views of the Kiel

of the service sector positively. Essen's RWI sees production of goods as the base of the German economy. "The country cannot pay for its oil imports with services, but only with output from

the industry sector," RWI said. So far as other policy solutions to the growth problem, the insti-tutes jointly oppose government measures to stimulate the economy or employment. They favor instead an easing in interest rates. Government subsidies are criticized, and it is noted these have shown stronger growth rates than the GNP, although spending on technology and regional outlay is seen with relative favor. Removal of largely bureaucratic obstacles to investment in energy, communications. transport and housing is urged as a means of relieving unemployment.

But these and other proposals cannot dispel the doubts about a "second-half upturn" and growth prospects beyond. West Germans may have to wait a while for the outlook to become more cheering.

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Frankfurter Allgemeine

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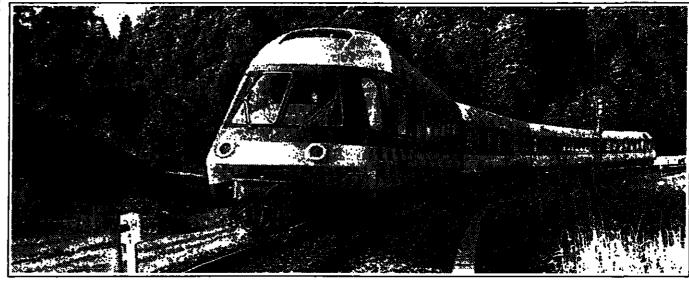
»...the daily which just about every German business executive feels he must read. « Financial Times, London

The European Businessman Readership Survey 1980

itle	Federal Republic of Germany
rankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung	58%
andelsblatt	. 46%
ie Welt	29%

Source: European Businessman Readership Survey 1980 by Research Services Ltd., sponsored by Financial Times · Berlingske Tidende · Business Week · Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Harvard Business Review · International Management

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Weapons Industry: A Reputation for Quality

BONN—"If we don't sell them, someone else will, So what is the point to a ban and our 'holier than thou' attitude?'

The products are modern, sophisticated military weapons tanks, armored vehicles, howitzers. submarines, frigates, combat air-craft, helicopters. West German industry now produces about 20 billion Deutsche marks worth of

And the comment is one heard with mounting frequency in those government and industry circles keenly conscious of the conun-drum that West German military hardware is in global demand because of its reputation for technical excellence, but is under a selfimposed export restriction.

question that has become acute in the spring of 1981, largely because of an interest on the part of a number of countries in West German tanks and armored vehicles. There is, first of all, Saudi Arabia's tentative request for some 300 Leopard II tanks from Krauss-Maffei and possibly up to 2,000 other armored track vehicles. This was followed by a Malaysian inquiry last January regarding the purchase of 103 Marder type personnel carriers and 530 Condor armored cars from Thyssen-Henschel. In addi-

tion. Chile has placed an order for

two small submarines.

To sell or not to sell, that is a Genscher's left-liberal coalition issue hereabouts that crosses as government of Social and Free Democrats (SPD and FDP). The export of arms is strictly regulated by constitutional restraints and the 1961 weapons export law, amended in 1971 and 1978.

The government is reappraising those restrictions, largely because of the Saudi Arabian request. In doing so it is being forced to tread gingerly through a political and economic minefield.

Opponents and proponents of a relaxation of Bonn's self-imposed export restrictions are to be found not only in the SPD and FDP but in the opposition Christian Demo-The decision to sell is up to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's and Indeed, it is hard to find another

many party and interest-group lines, or one where the arguments being proffered pro and con are quite as emotional and pregnant with far-reaching diplomatic, geopolitical and economic ramifica-

Postwar Sensitivity

The ban is the result of postwar sensitivity to Germany's role as the chief aggressor in two world wars and the reputation of German industrialists as "merchants of

The 1961 law is one of the world's most restrictive measures dealing with the sale of weapons to foreign countries and areas of tension. For all practical purposes -

ble exceptions of late - it limits the export of West German military hardware to other NATO countries and nations that are clearly allies, such as Australia and

But when it was enacted, it was a moot law, for West Germany no longer had an arms industry after wartime destruction and postwar

dismantling. At the time, the Bundeswehr, Bonn's new army, was a scant six years old and, just as today, had no raison d'etre other than as an integrated adjunct of NATO. Originally it had been equipped with surplus hardware from U.S., British and French arsenals. When the time came to modernize and replace that first generation of weapons, arrangements were made to outfit the Bundeswehr primarily with arms and weapons systems assembled and produced locally on Allied franchise and license. The most memorable example was the F-104 Starfighter, more than one-fourth of which have crashed since local production of the plane began in the early 1960s.

Lingering Fear

The fear of Germany's once mighty war machine and military industrial complex lingered in the minds of many, not merely in Washington, London and Paris, but also in Bonn. They wanted a "yes, but" army - a force that would alleviate the Western defense burden but one that could never again become an instrument to threaten or break the neace.

Quietly and step-by-step, however, that army developed into the most effective in Western Europe, and along with the transformation came the gradual change in the West German arms industry.

The franchise and license agreements turned into joint ventures and cooperative projects with French and British industry.

The West German manufacturers began assuming the leading roles in the various consortiums, and ultimately they struck out on their own with competitive designs and development projects.

To be sure, by international comparisons, the West German arms industry is still a gnome. As a weapons smithy, the Federal Republic today ranks fifth in the world - behind the U.S., the Soviet Union, France and Britain and the gap between fourth and lifth place is enormous. A scant 300,000 people -- little more than one percent of the total labor force are employed in arms manufacturing of any kind, and the industry's sales volume, including exports, accounts for but 1.3 percent

of the gross national product. Even the giants in the field are relatively small by international contracts account for only a fraction of their activity.

Leaders in Field

The two largest in terms of total sales derived from arms produc-tion are Siemens and AEG-Telefunken, both makers of radar equipment, aircraft and ship navigational systems and firing control devices. But for both, defense work represents less than 10 percent of sales volume. Next comes the aerospace conglomerate of MBB-VFW makers of military aircraft, helicopters and missiles, for whom arms making is a DM2-billion business, representing 60 percent

of gross volume. Krauss-Maffei, maker of the Leopard and Gepard tanks; Rheinmetall, the munitions and cannon manufacturer, and Motoren-Turbinen-Union, producer of aircraft, tank and ship engines, all have sales of less than DM1 billion each.

But such comparisons understate the actual worth and poten-

A NATION'S TECHNOLOGY ON DISPLAY - A view of the Krapp Pavilion at ti Hannover Fair. The giant Krupp concern is one of the leaders in West German technolog

for what it may lack in size. Like few others. West German weapons today are internationally popular and in demand. The Leopard I tank, regarded as

dustry, whose reputation for tech-

nical excellence and systems per-

formance more than compensates

"the best in the West," is now being superseded by the even hotter Leopard II, which is said to out-perform all currently deployed Soviet armor, including the awesome T-72, as well as the new main battle tanks being developed by the United States and Britain. Its smooth-bore 120-mm gun, made Rheinmetali and accepted for purchase by the U.S. Army for installation on the U.S. XM-1 tank, is judged to be the world's most

Top Fighter Plane

There is the new supersonic, multipurpose Tornado jet, a joint British-Italian-West German design, most of it German, which is now going on the line to replace the Luitwaife's Starfighters and Phantoms.

Two anti-tank missiles. codenamed Milan and Hot and an anti-tank system called Roland, are considered the most advanced and sophisticated in the world. They are a joint development by France's Aerospatiale and Mu-nich's Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB).

From helicopters to scout cars, from howitzers to rifles and submachine guns, West German weaponry now is synonymous with technical perfection and high performance, though none of the

hardware has been tested in battle. But given the Bundeswehr's size, rivalries within NATO, and other factors, there are natural market limitations to this burgeoning industry, heightened by Bonn's self-

imposed restrictions on export. Pressure to lift or modify those restrictions is hardly new, and the arguments put forth by proponents are familiar.

Besides creating and preserving jobs - a weighty suggestion at a 1.4 million level — there is the contention that more exports would ease the strain on the West German military budget. The Bundeswehr could reduce the per-unit price of new weapons and systems.

Leverage of Power

Moreover, it has been suggested, arms trading would provide a leverage of power that would enable Bonn to maintain internatinal credibility and wield global influence beyond its role in NATO or position as an "economic gi-

The counterarguments are no less familiar. They range from the historical and moral considerations steeped in Germany's past to the argument that enlarging the arms industry's capacities will merely create a growing, self-perpetuating industrial force that ultimately would dictate foreign policy decisions. The prospect of creating jobs, it has been argued, is anpealing. The danger of layoffs in an arms industry grown too large tial of the West German arms in- for defense and policy needs is not.

counterarguments have prevailed. They were bolstered by the legal restraints and Article 26 of the West German constitution, which prohibits acts "tending to disturb reaceful relations between Dations" and "preparation for ag-gressive war," as well as the "manulacturing, transport or marketing of weapons," except by govern-ment permission.

Potential Customers

Various potential customers, including Iran under the late shah and the People's Republic of China, have been turned down, much to the chagrin of the West German arms industry.

Which is not to say, however, that West Germany has not ex-

Between 1975 and 1979, according to Stockholm's International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). the Bonn government's security council (made up of the chancellor and the foreign, defense, economics, finance and interior ministers) approved nearly DM6 billion worth of arms exports. Some 40 percent of the equipment went to non-NATO countries, primarily Australia, New Zealand, Japan Switzerland and Sweden.

There have also been some embarrassing cases of arms being exported via third-country cha in apparent violation of the government's intents, of weapons going to areas of tension such as Turkey and Greece because they are NATO allies, and to areas that

Thus, in 1977, the Bonn government agreed to the sale of two small submarines to Argentina by the Thyssen conglomerate's North Sea Yards.

Final User Sales

A year later, Argentina was on the verge of war with Chile because of the Beagle Channel dispute. Now Boan is under pressure to approve export of two submarines to Chile to preserve a balance in the area, despite strong domesboth countries.

Many West German arms also reached Third World countries, some of them in deep conflict with neighbors, because Bonn has been unable to enforce the "Imai user" clause that must be written into all contracts to ensure against weapons being re-exported.

There are no limits, for example, on the sale of arms to Italy. But Italy, not bound by West Germany's strict rules, can re-export the hardware to the Middle East or the Gulf. In 1978, for example, the Italian franchise manufacturer of the Leopard tank, called the Lion

there, sold 210 of them to Libra. Bonn also has no control over the export of weapons by West Germany's partners in joint ven-tures and consortiums. Thus, two years ago, Euromissile, the jointly-Aerospatiale, sold 1,000 Milan and Hot anti-tank missiles to Syria.

Yet, the under-the-table and extra-legal deals notwithstanding West Germany's share of international arms selling has remained

Thus far, over the years, the insignificant thus far, Wi weapons account for 3 to 4 pe of U.S. and Soviet annual exand more than I percer France's and Britain's, in Germany they represent a two-tenths of one percent.

What has brought the ent-see into the limelight new-tentative request from Saudi

Not only is Saudi Ambia a link in Middle East security. is a major creditor of West G ay and supplies nearly 30 pe of West Germany's oil. F nents, among them Mr. So, and Mr. Genscher, argue the der the circumstances, the \$ are entitled to "special cons

Those opposed to a deal tend that it would not only Israel, a country to which Germany, for reasons of the caust, has a "special obliga but that it would open floodgates to "special cons tion" for potential custom ultimately undermine the e

ed to the mintant left wing v Mr. Schmidt's own party. I FDP there is also a vociferou by, being speurheaded by noo than Wolfgang Mischnick, the ty's floor leader in the Sund Surprisingly, within CDU/CSU too, there is a s faction opposed to relaxing y and expanding the arms trade Although 1.0. Metall: the

West German steel and workers unless, a unequive opposed to a relexation of t strictions or to using arms pr tion as a means to secure ormore jobs, a "working greet shop stewards from armine facturing plants has been to lobby for the Saudi det. change in policy, in sharp c diction to the views of the

Divided Opinions Even in industry there are

Thus, Otto Wolff von erongen, the president of the man Chamber of Industry Commerce, cautioned reagainst using arms-manulac means to improve the employ situation and West Germany port profiles.

On the other hand, Mr. stressed that a more flexible pretation of the law and the rez of tension" is in order. Whether that re-interpre

and reassessment of policy we possible in the near future doubtful, however. "For the time being." Schmidt said recently, "there tile prospect of obtaining a n ty or conscisus for a char

scale agreement with Saudi But if and when Bonn

policy, not to even mention a

change its position, it will fi dearth of customers waiting

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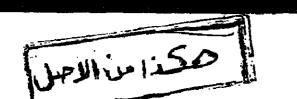
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Bonn's Role In the NATO Alliance

By Lothar Ruchl

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April 1995

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ISSELS - When West Germany was re-armed by mutual if makled consent in 1955 in order to boister Western defenses and shield France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Brit-alsobvious that the internal equation of the North Atlantic

Descriptions would gradually change.

Description would gradually change.

Description importance and influence of the new ally grew and

Demany became one of the three major partners—with

and Britain — in all decisions for the defense of central But Britain and France remained the privileged parmers nited States in European affairs, the alliance and the

ici West German governments nor public opinion aspired mence, and the Federal Republic was comfortably settling in protected partner of obvious importance but no great ambior leadership. Bonn's policies were directed at the goal of ility" within the Western alliance and "partnership without narion." At the same time the unsolved "German quesput the Federal Republic in an incomparable situation of sure to pressure. The political situation matched the geonical situation: West Germany was the central confrontation between East and West in Europe - in political as well as in my terms. West Germany today remains the main garrison ory of the NATO "shield forces" and deployment area for

Behind all Western policy of three decades: The 'German Problem'

e unique situation associated with the West German military ibution to NATO and the international importance of the German industrial economy brought about the social relahip between the United States and the Federal Republic as as the French-German "entente cordiale" of the 1960s; both become basic features of the European situation and of the nal make-up of the North Atlantic alliance.

An Impossible Goal

anwhile, all Western policies have had to be shaped in accormate claim of the German nation to national reunification he impossibility for the West to reach this goal in the face of enting Eastern resistance. The contradiction in Western poliward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe inherent in the ssion of West Germany to NATO on equal terms inhibited anduct of relations with the East. There had been little enthuin Western Europe for German reunification at the best of but when it became apparent in the mid-1960s that the nan issue stood between Europe and detente, the pressure on

Germany began to build in the West as well. change took place in West Germany's situation: From a art defender of the West, holding the front line and blocking ivance of Soviet political penetration toward the West, the ral Republic was becoming an obstacle for accommodation the East. Berlin stood out not only as a testament to the 's commitment to freedom in the midst of Soviet-occupied -al Europe but as the symbol of Western vulnerability.

the same time the German military contribution to the deof Western Europe increased to unwieldy proportions. In an and Polish eyes the Federal Republic had grown into the not only of a major American ally in Europe and a dominant er in Western Europe's economic community - as well as in I trade and the international industrial-technological commu- but into the dimensions of a new military-industrial power ne center of Europe. It was natural for West Germany to me the object of Eastern political pressures, offers and mili-

nister Willy Brands nmmgsgefaelle or "detente on degrading levels." He put Germany on the highest level of tension with the East and idered it most directly exposed to Soviet pressures and mili-threats, then sought to correct this situation in favor of panpean and German security within the framework of the West-

Basis for German Policy

e success of this policy of the 1969-1975 period is the basis Il West German policy in Europe and within the NATO see: the German partner ceased to be a political obstacle to West detente and a liability for Western security policies, gained international influence as well as freedom from pres-

is on the basis of this particular West German approach to county and stability of East-West relations that the foundaof the German position in NATO must be regarded. The ral Republic remains the central front-line country of Westurope with the bulk of the ready NATO forces for the comdefense; it is the main deployment area for NATO theater ar forces with short-range weapons and it would become the

ost battlefield of Europe in case of war.

s only natural that West German policy toward the east is capied with security. West Germany is in layor of a strong se with unbroken cover by escalatory means of deterrence on Vestern side, providing for the solidarity, risk-sharing and cal-strategic unity of the North Atlantic alliance, and in faf arms control and mutual security arrangements between O and the Warsaw Pact.

is double approach governs West German alliance and for-policy. It is expressed in the active and lasting German inter-1 policies and strategies of equilibrium or the "balance of Another aspect of this approach is restraint in dealing international crises and a concern for reliability and accounty of national policies within the alliance and vis a vis other ries, in particular those of the Warsaw Pact. The Federal blic has always fulfilled its commitments to NATO, even economic difficulties have put severe strain on the means.

Sizable Contribution

present the German contribution to NATO is 50 percent of nd and ground-based anti-air defense forces, 30 percent of tional combat aircraft, 70 percent of the naval forces and ercent of the land-based naval air force assets in the Baltic The German army provides 36 full-strength NATO standard at brigades and 12 divisional combat support formations as is additional combat support and supply units for three army plus territorial forces and equipment for a wartime army of than one million men who can be mobilized and ready for

vment within three days. addition to the allied forces stationed on German territory rations are under way --- and under negotiation with the d States — to provide infrastructure, transport facilities and yment areas for another U.S. army corps and more U.S. air at squadrons, to be deployed from the United States as rapid recements. This German "host nation support" will be a furbirect contribution for the allied defense of Western Europe e of need. German participation in the NATO programs for ment, training, combat stocks and military organization, but on the additional use of West German territory by allied and weapons. se improvement and modernization of theater nuclear forces

part in the deployment of new American medium-range nudelivery systems under the December 1979 NATO program. ederal Republic would receive a major part of the envisaged eapons in addition to the nuclear arms already in Germany. I have to bear the brunt of Soviet pressure and political ulties arising from the decision, if the envisaged arms control

rman attitudes in the alliance as in East-West relations in se will remain measured, with adequate contributions to both se and arms control on the basis of balanced options to ize security. German foreign policy will continue to work d a reduction of tension and risk of conflict, but it will n firmly attached to the North Atlantic alliance and the ion defense of Western Europe, even under the constraints iternational economic situation has begun to place on deexpenditures and other public spending.

Lothar Ruehl is a former correspondent in Brussels for the DF West German television network.

East-West Relations: Any Changes Are Quickly Felt BONN — "Any change in the climate of the East-West con-Oder-Neisse frontier and the treaty with Warsaw, and the basic agreeflict immediately and profoundly ment with East Germany, tantaaffects the international position mount to diplomatic recognition,

and foreign policy of the Federal

eras became an increasing irritant

and foreign policy obstacle to Presidents John F. Kennedy and

Reverse of Axiom

but in reverse.
As tension has mounted be-

tween Washington and Moscow, it

is Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's

and foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's continuing

pursuit of Ostpolitik and detente

that is a source of irritation to

Bonn's main allies - the U.S.,

Just as Adenauer and Erhard

were maneuvering themselves into

foreign policy isolation in the 1960s, so the Schmidt-Genscher

coalition of Social and Free Demo-

in danger of political exclusion

comes down with pneumonia.

And it is a fact of life to which

the Schmidt-Genscher government

has been awakening slowly and re-

Political Dwarf

What is happening today recon-firms in fact what Bonn in the past

has either claimed or lamented, de-

pending on the situation. Namely, that West Germany is "an eco-

nomic giant, but a political dwarf."

Popular legends notwithstand-

ing, Bonn's pursuit of Ostpolitik and improved ties with East Ger-

many, the countries of Eastern Europe and even the Soviet Union it-

hind but the consequence and ben-

eficiary of the Nixon-Kissinger

The pursuit of that policy in a

nged global situation has be

come increasingly difficult — and

not only for Bonn but for the East

European countries as well. They,

too, cannot conduct a bilateral

"narrow gauge" policy of im-proved relations and "peaceful co-existence" if Moscow has placed

obstacles on the wider-track

the Grosswetterlage — the overall

Realities Highlighted

more apparent than during the past 14 months or so - since the

Polish crises and Ronald Reagan's

After the Soviet intervention in Kabul, the Schmidt government

attempted to go it alone by pursuing a policy of "divisible detente."

The chancellor not only felt that

Ostpolitik could still be salvaged, despite the shambles of U.S.-Sovi-

et relations, but he was outspoken in his criticism of Jimmy Carter's

unsteady and moralistic stance toward Moscow.

Two concepts dominated think-ing in Bonn. Somehow the doors had to be kept open and the dia-

logue kept going with the Soviet Union. Second, there was no polit-

ical clout or currency to be won in a policy of "punishing the Krem-lin" with trade embargoes or boy-cotting the Olympic Games.

Thus Chancellor Schmidt, short-

ly after the Afghan invasion, an-

planned with both Leonid Bre-zhnev and East Germany's Erich

The motivations were clear. There was, first of all, the domestic

political pressure, exacerbated by an upcoming election, to pursue a policy that had become virtually an article of faith since its incep-

More important, however, were West Germany's special situation and the tangible benefits that de-

tente and Ostpolitik have brought

A Grim Border

with two Warsaw Pact countries

that bristle with Soviet troops and

military hardware, and that fron-

tier is grimly fortified. Moreover,

there is the complication of Bonn's

special relationship to Communist East Germany and the precarious

position of West Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East German ter-

ritory. It is a fact of life that can-

not be overlooked or ignored.

But Ostpolitik, as conceived by Mr. Schmidt's and Mr. Genscher's predecessors — Willy Brandt and

Walter Scheel - had made the fact

a bit less gruesome and life at the

front more bearable for all con-

Its key elements had been the

Bonn-Moscow nonaggression trea-

ty, the Four Power agreement on Berlin, de facto recognition of the

West Germany is the front line.

After all, it shares its borders

in the intervening decade.

Honecker in 1980.

tion in 1970.

The realities of this were never

As one West German diplomatic source puts it: "The microcli-mate is dependent on what we call

policy of detente...

"trunk line."

if were not the driving force be-

Today the axiom still applies,

and Moscow.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

France and Britain.

which opened the way for both Bonn's and East Berlin's admis-That is how a West German hission to the United Nations. torian described the difficulties ex-The benefits had been immediperienced by the administrations of Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard in the 1960s when their ate and massive, and they were by no means limited to an upsurge in the trade with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe that is so vital own hard-lining attitudes stood in the way of the incipient mood of to the West German economy. detente that was starting to thaw the Cold War between Washington More significantly, there had been steady progress in improved access to East Germany and West Berlin It was a time when Bonn's infor West Germans visiting friends transigence and adherence to the positions and slogan-like formulas and relatives. Much of the former tension between the two countries of the Truman and Eisenhower had been relaxed and the "Berlin

problem" had been defused. Across the Wall

Thus, in 1979 there were eight million visits by West Germans to East Germany, three million of those by West Berliners to East Berlin, access to which had been virtually barred for a decade since the building of the wall in 1961. Thanks to the accords, people liv-ing in towns and villages along the border were able, for the first time since the 1950s, to travel with few formalities to see their kin and friends in the hamlets just on the other side. Private phone calls between the two parts of Germany, thanks to the installation of new lines, have shot up from a few hun-dred thousand annually a decade ago to more than 17 million in 1980.

crats (SPD and FDP) now seems Moreover, travel on the four form the mainstream of Western main land routes to West Berlin policy today — unless that policy became virtually routine. It is like saying that when U.S.-Soviet relations catch cold, regard-less of who is to blame, Bonn

There were other potential benefits that went beyond the human factor. The renewed people-to-people contacts, so the Brandt-Scheel Ostpolitik had envisioned, would Bonn's Ostpolitik now appears to be in disarray ... Bonn's freedom of action is rather clearly and sharply circumscribed by Washington's and Moscow's interests. The more superpower

relations become tense, the less opportunity West Germany, East Germany and the other East European countries have to pursue

their own policy goals.

lead to ultimate German reunification, for, according to its grand design, recognition of two German states existing peacefully would help keep alive the idea of one German nation and people.

A reversion to a Cold War atmosphere would jeopardize all of this. Thus, when the tension between Moscow and Washington became critical early last year, the Schmidt-Genscher government, hoping to salvage what it could of detente, dug in its heels to avoid being sucked into the whirlpool.

Reaction Capital

But much to its dismay, and no doubt Mr. Schmidt's surprise, Bonn soon realized it was still what it had been in the 1950s and '60s: a reaction instead of an action capital.

Various East European officials planning to visit West Germany

suddenly canceled their trips or postponed them indefinitely, ap-parently on instructions from Moscow. Mr. Schmidt's own visits to the Soviet Union and Fast Germany were shelved, at least for a

It was not until late June that the chancellor finally met with President Brezhnev, and only after France's Valery Giscard d'Estaing had already done so and discovered, as did Mr. Schmidt, that the Russians were not about to change their policy on Afghanistan.

Though there were no concrete results, the Schmidt-Brezhnev summit did, however, underscore the chancellor's determination to keep open the lines of communication, especially at a time when the United States, immobilized by the Iran hostage crisis and the primary seemed to election campaigns. have no policy at all.

For a while last summer it looked as if West Germany's Ostpolitik, though less dynamic, might get back on the track.

An August summit with Po-

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land's Edward Gierek was planned in Bonn, to be followed a week later by a historic first meeting with East Germany's Erich Honecker near East Berlin.

But then came the Polish strikes. Mr. Gierek canceled his visit and two weeks later was out of power. Mr. Schmidt had played a key role in inducing a consortium of West German banks to give Poland another \$680 million loan, one-third of it backed by West German government guarantees.

Then the mounting Polish crises forced Mr. Schmidt to cancel his planned trip to East Germany. And suddenly, in October East-West German relations went into a

freeze when East Berlin quadrupled - to 25 Deutsche marks a day — the entrance fee that West Germans and West Berliners must pay to visit their friends and relatives in East Germany. Visits dropped off by 60 percent and have remained at that lower level

Mr. Honecker's reasons for the rate increase were obvious: to isolate East Germany, 80 percent of whose citizens watch West German television daily, from "subversive" ideas that might spread the "Polish disease."

By late fall and early winter the East-West freeze had hit Germany full force, Indeed, with East Berlin leading the propaganda campaign, ing in Poland's internal affairs and encouraging "anti-Socialist forces" there, for fomenting the anti-Communist resistance in Afghanistan, for poisoning the atmosphere by

having boyconted the Moscov Olympics and for contributing to a new arms spiral by favoring the development and stationing of Cruise missiles in Western Europe. Not since the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961 had there been tones as hawkishly strident from

the East German leadership. Then, just as surprising, in January and February the tone became more conciliatory, leaving the Bonn government perhaps even more confused over what course to pursue, especially in the light of the new U.S. administration's

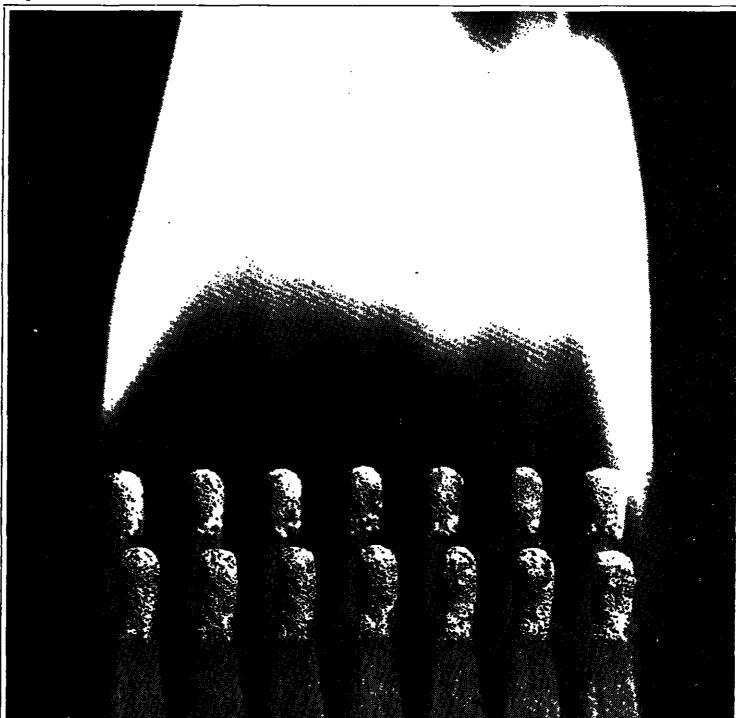
more tough-minded position. At present, Bonn's Ostpolitik appears to be in disarray and virtu-

What it demonstrates is that Bonn's freedom of action is in fact scribed by Washington's and Moscow's own interests. The more relations between the superpowers become tense and concentrate on security and military aspects, the less opportunity West Germany, East Germany and the other East European countries have to pursue their own policy goals.

In this game, Bonn is perhaps the least free, if only because of the vulnerability of West Berlin, deep within Communist territory and dependent on Allied guarantees and protection.

Thus, increasingly in the months to come, Bonn's Ostpolitik, including its important trade with the So-viet bloc, and Bonn's military and security policies will be determined by developments in the U.S.-Soviet relations.

It is a fact the Schmidt-Genscher government is now starting to realize, no matter how vexing and un-



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EEC and Its Goal of Integration

a period of growing economic dif-

ficulties and even serious risks to the foreign exchange deficit, and Parliament, have added to the certheir economic and social stability.

During this first really critical period since 1974 the West German economy has withstood the dicated a dramatic evolution, but added value [T.V.A.] can be taised pressures of recession and infla-tion rather well — much better ued and well-balanced effort to inthan the French, British, Italian and Belgian economies, a little better than the Dutch, and a little less well than the Swiss. By and large, in spite of all net losses in production, employment, purchase value of the mark and capital, West Germany has done not too badly. In crisis as in normal times the West German national economy has proven itself resiliant, adaptable and flexible. But strength, like energy, is a capital sum; if no new resources are added the reserves are consumed and the capital is re-

At the beginning of 1981 the West German economy started the annual cycle with a net reduction of 2 percentage points from 1980 — the first recession since the come scarce and are close to ex-1950s. In one year, about one-third haustion in the European Commu-

of West German currency reserves nity during 1979-80. The votes on had been lost in order to finance the budget, taken by the European the public debt at home and abroad had been considerably in- cannot be covered unless the revecreased. Nothing in these data in- nue from the purchase tax of the crease exports in net value under the prevailing conditions and to overcome the negative trend in terms of trade and in capital in-

that of the West German economy, in spite of the German deficiencies and lack of energy resources. The EC policies have been reduced to internal transfers of cash for compensation and the agricultural policy has become the critical factor for the internal balance of the community and its budget, since the latter is largely dependent on the results of agricultural activities. As in the Federal Republic itself, public funds for financing have be-come scarce and are close to ex-

ern Enrope is more serious than

tain risk of deficits in 1981, that by an increase beyond I percent for the contribution to the EC budget funds. Like the national governments, the EC is lacking ways and means permanently, which means that European ecovestments had become evident.

The general condition of Westas before with West Germany the nomic policies cannot be financed main financier of the Community

Only last year the German contribution to the interim solution of British net payments into the EC fund, covering a billion DM, pre-vented a major and possibly divi-sive financial crisis. The Federal Republic no longer has the means to repeat such assistance. The deterioration of the mark's exchange value with the dollar and pound reduces the margin of operational maneuver for German

monetary and economic policies. The mounting cost of foreign ener-

constructive cooperation within the Common Market. The German partner has always been the foremost defender of supra-national interest and mutual assistance within the EC as well as the champion for free trade in the world and open import markets in Europe. This traditional German stand will be reinforced to combat protectionist tendencies toward international competition.

West German policies in Western Europe sought to keep the EC open both to new adherents - in the past to Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Norway and Greece, at present to Spain and Portugal — and to the world exports at large for political and commercial rea-sons. The difficult relationship between Western Europe, North America, Japan and the Pacific Anglo-Saxon countries is considered crucial in Germany for the future of the world economy as is co-operation with the developing and oil-producing countries

Export Finance Tool: International Leasing

MAINZ — International trade has grown enormously with the advent of modern communications systems and more liberal world trade conditions. Export financing has consequently become an increasingly important factor in the mind of sales managers. And one way to overcome the problems of export financing is international leasing.

DAL-International Leasing in Mainz has full and partial subsidiaries in many European countries, which makes the actual application of international plant leasing simple, according to DAL head Heinz Ohlenforst. Exporters are provided with a portfolio that lists the plant they have on offer, techni-

cal details, prices in the currency of the im-porter and information in the relevant language.
Ohleuforst explained that this working document takes all relevant fiscal and legal provisions into account, and if the client opts

the strength of competitors, the currency in which the deal is struck, exchange risk cover, the customer's credit rating and his desired

repayment period for the loan, can all be al-leviated. But international leasing will not turn a bad-risk customer into a good one, Oblenforst warned. "The yardsticks for international leasing are the same as for a normal loan," he said

Benefits for the Custom

One of the advantages of the DAL group's methods is that with so many subsidiaries abroad its representatives can discuss financing with customers in their own home terri-tory, Ohlenforst said. There are numerous benefits for the customer. He is not faced with exchange risks on foreign debt, he can make full economical use of the plant hired, his liquidity is not reduced, an investment can be turned into increased productivity in the shortest possible time, the best and most suitable plant can be hired regardless of the country of origin, and finally good money can be turned to immediate good use rather than remaining tied up for years and re-couped only through depreciation, which is

subject to erosion via inflation. Exporters, too, are shielded from the vaprice fluctuations, and profitability is hanced by increased liquidity.

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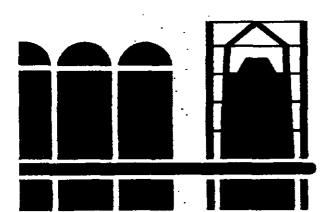
To take full advantage of internationartor leasing, Ohlenforst added, several conditioned must be fulfilled. Products should be accr said rately described and of the same specificontin tions for all countries where leasing is of the fered, business should be administered on bu centralized basis, and international leasingatu should be regarded by the leasing compan to:

Ohlenforst said DAL International Lealmes ing (a subsidiary of Deutsche Anlagen Leaft Bing) operates exclusively in the field of intearths and Italy.

This method of operation is preferable $\frac{\lambda}{k_B}$ se loosely connected leasing clubs operation with foreign leasing organizations, Ohler forst said. The companies involved are independent and more concerned with carrying on their hydroges. International leasing of we on their business. International leasing, for them, is usually a peripheral matter th.nd must be geared to their domestic interests. In't

MANNESMANN DEMAG

Machinery, Plant and Systems

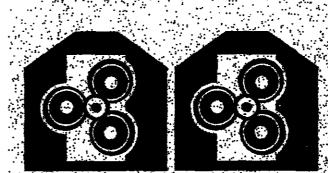


Metallurgical Plant

Integrated plant, blast furnaces, steel mills, continuous casters, electrometallurgical plant.

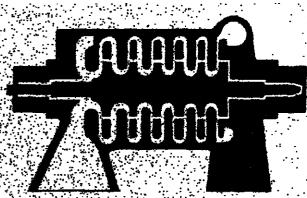
Rolling Mills

Rolling mills for beams, sections and wire-rod; strip and sheet milks, strip processing lines.



Pipe Making

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes. Hydraulic



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and a future-oriented research and: development programme for new

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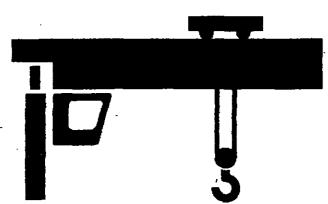
base, world-wide sales network

Compressors

products.

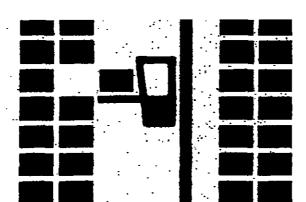
Fed. Rep. of Germany

Centifugal compressors and positive displacement machines for air and technical gases.



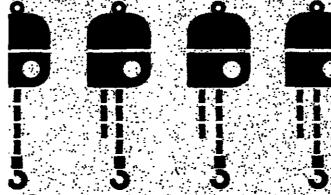
Cranes

Overhead cranes, slewing cranes and jibs, suspension cranes and track systems, and steel mill cranes.



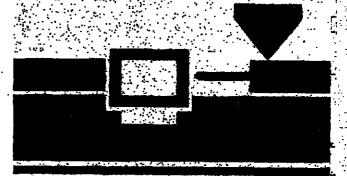
Distribution Systems

Materials handling and warehousing systems, continuous handling equipment, order pickers and rack feeders.



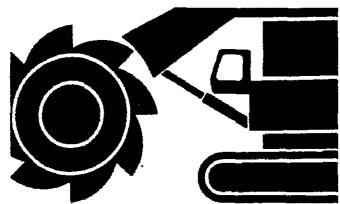
Components

Electric lifting tackle, standard crane components; load lifting attachments, drive and control components.



Plastics Machinery

Machinery and complete systems for injection moulding and extrusion.



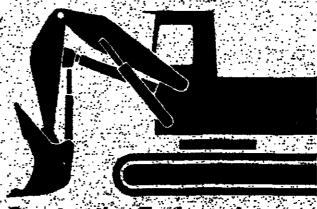
Bulk Handling

Bucket wheel excavators, reclaimers and belt conveyor systems, container handling systems.



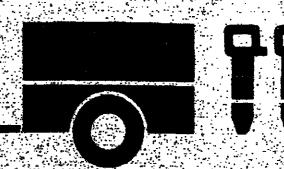
Mining Equipment

Shaft winding equipment, tunnelling machines for hard and soft rock. Compressed air motors.



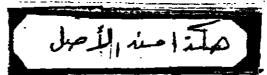
Construction Equipment

Hydraulic excavators up to 270 trimobile cranes up to 800 triced limishers apple 12 m.



Pneumatic Systems

Compressors, preumatic tools, equipment and components for the building trade and industry



SINESS NEWS BRIEFS

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Barner Service

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From Agency Dispatcher

YORK — St. Joe Minerals said Wednesday that a federal disrt here ruled it may sell its interest in CanDel Oil to Sulpetro
anada. Under an agreement with Sulpetro, St. Joe will sell the \$460 million, over four-and-a-half times the amount at which it ed the investment on its books, it said.

also advised the court that in the light of its preliminary merger it with Fluor Corp., it has abandoned its previously proposed my its own shares and the pursuit of the possibility of liquidat-

one of the world's biggest engineering and construction compa-l St. Joe announced Tuesday an agreement under which Flour fer \$60 a share for St. Joe stock. The terms, totaling nearly \$2.9

all for payment in cash and stock. sharply higher than the offer of \$45 a share made March 11 by cagram & Sons. St. Joe has been fighting that offer, valued at a \$2 billion in cash, as "grossly inadequate." gram spokesman said his company was evaluating the Fluor

at. However, sources friendly to Seagram questioned whether if enough capital of its own to buy St. Joe. Fluor is said to have rth of some \$500 million and would need \$1.2 billion in cash to

Challenges EEC to Make a Case

Besters

MBOURG — International Business Machines has challenged ity of an EEC statement of objections to some of its business EC Commission accused the company in December of abusing a nt position in the computer market and invited the company to

defense by April 30 before passing judgment.

ig the accusations detailed against IBM was the inclusion in the
computer processors of minimum main memory. But the compathat the Commission did not fully comply with all legal require-id was questioning actions declared legal in the United States, mission also effectively wanted IBM to release confidential ion that could be useful to competitors, the company said. The sion has a month to answer IBM's counter-charges.

tti Doubles Profit, Plans Dividend Rise From Agency Dispatches

L. Italy — Olivetti, a leading maker of office equipment, an-Wednesday that its 1980 net income more than doubled to 50.1 re (\$48.8 million) from 23.8 billion lire in 1979.

ompany said it plans a 40 percent rise in its dividend to 140 lire lire a share on both common and preferred stock. On the 101 new common shares that were issued last July after the compatal increase, the company said it will pay a 70 lire dividend. ver rose 22.1 percent from 1979 to 1.1 trillion lire. The compa-solidated debt at the end of 1980 amounted to 318.7 billion lire, 0.1 billion lire from a year earlier.

h Columbia Raises Bid for MacMillan

OUVER - British Columbia Resources Investment said its wned Bute Resources subsidiary will increase its bid for 6.2 common shares of MacMillan Bloedel to 56 Canadian dollars cash per share from 46 Canadian dollars. da Mines made an earlier offer of the equivalent of 56 Canadian 1 cash and securities for shares of MacMillan Bloedel.

uese Steel Firms in Brazil Pact

O - Seven Japanese steel firms signed basic agreements to buy 0 million tons Brazilian iron ore a year for 15 years from 1985, a an for the companies said Wednesday.

re will come from the Carajas mining project according to the nt signed by state mining company, Vale Rio Doce and the firms Steel, Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal, Nippon Kokan, Kobe isshin Steel and Nakayama Steel.

mport guarantee is similar to a recent agreement by Rio Doce to 10 million tons of ore annually to Western European firms. Rio planning to develop the Carajas mine in northern Para state ace more than 30 million tons a year.

International to Issue New Shares

es of the corporation

ecome the outstanding Philipp Brothers Corp.,

corporate entity that emic raw materials trading

colders would receive

as of a share in the new

operations company,

d Corp., for every share in Engelhard Minerals &

a very logical develop-

our company," Milton F. I, the chairman, said

sidesses — the trading and the industrial busi-

We have two very dif-

hat the two units have

ed maturity, they can

rations to be reformed

industriai company in-

hard Industries, a fab-

and chemicals division,

eting operations.

ON - BOC International is to issue 1.7 million fully paid satisfy a further amount of £2 million that has become payable deration following the acquisition in 1978 of Software Sciences

w shares, which represent an increase of less than I percent in any's issued ordinary share capital, will rank in all respects with

Pension Funds Seen Primed for Stocks

\$16.8 billion from \$23.7 billion.

Similar reductions were made

Better Data

The significance of the

changes, Mr. Hauser suggests,

is that net stock purchases by

pension funds represented only 36.1 percent of cash flow in 1979, instead of 54.9 percent as

thought. Purchases were only

15.3 and 48.1 percent of cash

flow in the first and second

quarters of 1980, rather than

41.7 and 49.1 percent, respec-

tively, and were about 34.4 per-

cent of cash flow in last year's

third quarter, the latest for

which data are available.

Mr. Hauser believes the revised SEC figures represent

an improvement from the old

method of estimating pension fund activity and help close a

gap that has appeared between

official data and unofficial fig-

ures compiled by Computer

Directions Advisors Inc. in its

One of the biggest surprises in the new SEC data, he says, is

that net cash flow approximat-

ed \$10 billion in last year's

third quarter, bringing cash

flow for the first nine months

to \$19.6 billion, or 17 percent

cash flow level of the third

quarter can be maintained,

which we very much doubt, the

\$3.4 billion of net buying (in the quarter) is not likely to be

exceeded in the immediate fu-

ture, although it could be ap-

proached if the percentage in-

vested in equities increases, as

centage rate of turnover growth should also be in double figures, it

The company said it plans to hold the dividend to 8 DM a share

to Deutsche Bank in 1979 to raise

cash for expansion. The bank said

The company decided to sell the

shares to the bank after talks with

the failure of those negotiations to

VW's insistence that it be allowed to purchase 50 percent or more of

Nixdorf described a stock ex-

change listing as a logical move. The company said it is not current-

ly considering a partner in the technology field, but added that

the plan to list its stock would

make such a step easier should that option become desirable.

In its statement, Deutsche Bank rated Nixdorf's prospects as posi-

tive. Its exports performance has been cited by analysts as one rea-

son for its strong showings; with it ranked as the largest foreign sup-plier of computers into the United

Figures reported in February

showed about half of Nixdorf's

sales are in West Germany, with 18 percent in the United States.

The rest were in other European

The company has also had suc-

Volkswagenwerk fell through. The

at the time it acquired the stake

that it planned to sell it in 1981.

er company l

The Nixdorf family sold a stake

on the 1980 results.

Nixdorf's capital.

"Unless, the unusually high

Spectrum Service.

above 1980's total.

Deutsche Bank Plans Sale

Of Nixdorf Stock to Public

for 1980's first two quarters.

NEW YORK - Private pension funds stepped up their allocations of money for stock investments in 1979 and 1980, raising questions among strategists about just how much

more stimulus the market might expect from this sector. The general feeling once was that any further increase in the percentage of incoming cash these funds dedicate to stocks was likely to be minor.

This perception is changing, however, and the reason goes beyond the strong, steady buying interest demonstrated by institutional investors during the past month. The principal explanation lies in a recent revision of Securities and Exchange Commission data on how the pension funds man-aged their cash flows in 1979 and 1980.

Buying Potential

The revisions "snegest a potential for an increased level of net common stock buying by this group, in contrast to previ-ously published numbers, says Rudolph Hauser, investment. strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., in his latest appraisal of supply-demand forces.

essence, the changes in SEC data portray a less aggressive attitude toward stocks in 1979 and 1980 than was thought at the time and, consequently, a larger remaining po-tential for new purchases.

Analyzing the revised num-bers, Mr. Hauser says net buying of stocks by pension funds in 1979 was about \$6.1 billion, rather than the previously reported \$13 billion. Similarly, net cash flow, or new money

From Agency Dispatches

Deutsche Bank's 25 percent stake

in Nixdorf Computer will be of-fered to the public, with the shares

to be listed eventually on West

German stock exchanges,

Deutsche Bank and Nixdorf an-

Nixdorf ranks second to Sie-

mens in the West German comput-

er industry and is one of the few

European companies in the sector

the Hanover Trade Fair, said the share listing will take place in the

next three years. The rest of Nix-

dorf's capital of 140 million

Nixdorf family and company em-

42.3 million DM last year on a 25

Deustche marks is owned by the

Nixdorf also disclosed said that recorded an after-tax profit of

nounced Wednesday.

making money.

HANOVER - Part or all of

NYSE Moves Higher as Rates Fall vestments, was downgraded to

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK - Aided by declining interest rates, prices on the New York stock market were moving higher Wednesday afternoon as the Dow Jones industrial average fought off profit takers to stay above the 1,000 level. Trading was

The Dow average, which rose 11.71 points Tuesday, was closed ahead 10.7 to 1.014.81. Since mid-February, the closely watched average has climbed

about 70 points and historically encounters selling pressures at the Analysts said Chase Manhattan Bank, Bank of New York and Irving Trust triggered some early buying when they lowered their

prime lending rate to 17 percent from 17½ percent Several other banks followed and the 17 percent prime is expected to become the prevailing rate soon. A few other banks have made the same move over the past

two weeks. Advances led declines three to two as volume expanded to 54.88 million shares from 50.98 million

Tuesday. Investors were encouraged by indications that inflation may ease soon. The government reported farm prices fell 1.9 percent in March and factory orders fell 0.5 percent in February, indicating the

economy is slowing. The Commerce Department said Wednesday that construction spending fell 3.6 percent in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$252.5 billion after a revised 5.9 percent increase in Jan-

Originally, the department said construction spending rose 5.4 percent in January.

The February decline left con-struction spending 1.5 percent above the February, 1980, level.

The investment community was weighing reports that Treasury Secretary Donald Regan told the Senate Budget Committee its was "entirely possible" the administration might accept a four-year 7.5 percent annual tax cut instead of the president's call for a 10 percent yearly drop over three years.

In corporate news, American Can Co. said it plans to seek a buyer for its paper and forest-based assets and to reinvest part of the proceeds in a significant acouisition in a new area.

American Can was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3½ to ofter on and 330,000 shares at 42,

Kuwait Asks for Oil Premiums

Gulf Oil and Royal Dutch-Shell to pay a premium on the oil they buy under long-term contract. It is expected to make a similar request to

British Petroleum. The Kuwaiti demand surprised oil industry sources because it disregards contractual obligations, and particularly because it comes at a time when less-expensive oil is abundant on the spot market.

Kuwait may be risking the loss important customers for its oil as the companies involved served notice that they do not intend to comply with the request. Other producers, such as Nigeria, are

AP-Dow Jones
LONDON — Kuwait has asked official prices without a premium added.

Oil industry sources confirmed the Kuwaiti request had been pre-sented over the past few days to Gulf Oil, which has a contract to buy 75,000 barrels a day of Kuwaiti oil through October, 1982, and Royal Dutch-Shell, which until last week was buying 225,000 barrels of crude a day.

Industry sources expect that a similar request for a premium will be presented shortly to BP, which takes 150,000 barrels of oil a day.

Kuwait's daily output totals about 1.3 million barrels.

Indonesia Aides Say OPEC Sharply Split on Pricing

KUWAIT - OPEC representatives are trying to resolve sharp differences among members over Saudi Arabia's proposals for a long-term pricing strategy. Indone-

sian oil officials reported Tuesday. The officials, however, held out little hope that the differences would be narrowed before the next OPEC meeting, which is scheduled for May 25 in Geneva. Among the topics expected to be discussed are crude oil price increases and the

4 DM Eurobonds Set for April

FRANKFURT - West German banks have approved a program of four Deutsche Eurobonds for April, totalling 600 million DM, market sources said Wednesday. The central capital market sub-

committee for foreign bonds will meet again toward the end of the month to set a further calendar, though one issue for the new calendar has already been discussed, the sources said.

The April calendar gets under way today with a 100 million DM bond for the Council of Europe Resettlement Fund. The 10-year issue carries a 10 percent coupon, is redeemable after five years, and is expected to be priced at par. The second issue, expected on

April 7, will be a 100 million DM offering for Finland, the sources said. On April 15, a 100 million DM is scheduled to be launched for Norges Kommunalbank, followed on April 27 by a 300 million DM bond for the World Bank.

The next meeting of the sub-committee will be held on either April 24 or 27. A 100 million DM

possibility of reduced production in the face of an oil surplus on the

world market. Differences persist among to, the Indonesian oil minister and current OPEC president, who traveled to Kuwait at the invitation of Sheik Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, the oil

minister. The Saudi proposals were re-iterated here Monday by Sheik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, during a one-day visit. Sheikh Yamani called on other OPEC members to approve a plan under which oil supply would be matched to demand while prices would rise slightly every three

months, indexed to the West's inflation and economic growth. He said the formula would likely put the price of OPEC oil above \$50 a barrel by 1985. The speculation within OPEC is that while there may not be signifi-cant price increases at the OPEC meeting in Geneva, or significant

production cuts, by July the Saudis could trim their output and raise their prices to about \$36 a barrel. the price now charged by most other members. The current Saudi price for light crude is \$32.

IEA Asks Stock Building

PARIS (Reuters) - Western oil consuming nations and Japan should start rebuilding their stocks of oil to the 460-million-ton level held when the Iran-Irao war began last year, according to the International Energy Agency governing board.

The board said the present position of IEA countries is satisfactory and the oil market in much better balance than in December, but the overall situation remains frag-ile. The IEA said stocks on land senting 94 days of supply.

cial selling prices set by Kuwait of \$35.50 a barrel, with the rest sold at a premium of \$5.50 a barrel over the official price.

The Kuwaitis, according to company officials, have not specified how large a premium they would like to add to the long-term official contracts. But over the past few weeks all the companies made clear to Kuwait that they would not renew any contracts that implied the payment of any premiums when the contracts came up for renewal Tuesday, the end of the first quarter.

The Kuwaiti move, in the view of one executive, is an attempt to impose a premium across-the-board on all sales. The proposed new premium would be smaller than the \$5.50-a-barrel charge, but would cover all contracts.

"We aren't prepared to pay any premium at this point and if that means abandoning the contract, so be it." a Gulf Oil executive said. Sources at the other two companies expressed similar positions. The companies said they felt "very well covered at the moment" in terms of their needs for crude oil, which they said they could easily get from the spot markets.

The companies are taking a tough line in the belief that Kuwait is attempting to break the ranks of buyers by negotiating separately and offering different terms to each. South Korean and Taiwanese oil firms agreed recently to buy Kuwaiti crude with a emium of \$3 a barrel.

Kuwait's negotiating hand with the oil companies has been further weakened by the assertion Monday that Saudi Arabia will not cut back its record oil production of 10.3 million barrels a day until other members of th OPEC agree to a unified price for oil and to a Saudi proposal for a long-term pricing policy.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain Babcock International Year

Revenue..... Profits..... Per Share..... 873.0 5.77 0.059 Reckitt & Colman Year Revenue..... Profits..... Per Share.....

West Germany Dresdner Bank

COMPAÑIA ESPAÑOLA DE PETROLEOS, S.A.

U.S. \$200.000,000 medium-term Euro-dollar loan

LEAD MANAGERS:

BANCO CENTRAL, SA

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MANAGERS:

BANCO ARABE ESPAÑOL, S.A. (ARESBANK) BANCO DI ROMA

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD.

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED CHEMICAL BANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP

CO-MANAGERS:

CONFEDERACION ESPASOLA DE CAJAS DE AHORROS BANCO POPULAR ESPAÑOL, S. A. BANCO DE VIZGATA S.A.

FUNDS PROVIDED BY:

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

BANCO CENTRAL SA MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

THE BANK OF TOKYO, LTD. CITIBANK, N.A. MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY BANCO ARABE ESPAÑOL, S.A. (ARESBANK)

CHEMICAL BANK SAUDI INTERNATIONAL BANK MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

BANCO POPULAR ESPASOL, S. V. BANCO DE VIZCAVA S.A. BANK OF MONTBEAL

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED BANCO DI ROMA

BANCO DI ROMA INTERNATIONAL S.A. BANCO DE VALENCIA, S.A., BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

AGENT BANK:

Banco Central, SA

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NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK GROUP SFE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

BANK OF MONTBEAL

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MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

UBAF BANK LIMITED BANGA MARGII BANCO GUIPUZCOANO, S.A.

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Somété Générale Alsagienne de Bangue CAJADE AHORROS DE CALILIA

February 1981

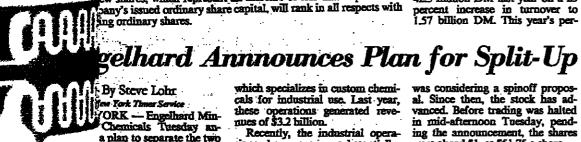
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Recently, the industrial operations have grown substantially, ousmess - commodity though their ascent has been dwarfed by that of Philipp Brothers. From 1976 to 1980, the reveand industrial operations wo independent, publicly mes of the industrial operations increased fourfold to \$3.2 billion ling to the plan, the exist-

last year, while profits in the same time doubled to \$66 million.

Trading Revenues Sour Philipp Brothers is one of the world's largest traders of commod-ities, dealing in more than 150 raw materials. In recent years, it has benefited from the quickening development of international trade as well as the scarcity of some resources, which has pushed up

many commodity price In 1967, when Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, a fabricator of precious-metals products, nonmetallic minerals and specialty chemicals, merged with Philipp Brothers, the two units were about equal in size. But by last year Philipp Brothers accounted for 89 percent of the total corporation's \$26.6 billion in revenues and 88 percent of

its \$532.7 million in profits. Stock in Engelbard Minerals & Chemicals was trading at about \$45 a share shortly before the company disclosed last week that it

al. Since then, the stock has advanced. Before trading was halted in mid-afternoon Tuesday, pendwere ahead \$1, at \$51.75 a share.

Anglo-American Major Holder The largest single shareholder in Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals is Minerals & Resources Corp. Ltd., which owns 27.2 percent of the New York concern. Known as Minorco, Minerals & Resources is an investment and holding cor pany that is, in turn, 40-percent

owned by Anglo American Corp. of South Africa. Mr. Rosenthal denied Wall Street speculation that the split-up plan came at the urging of Anglo American and its chairman, Harry F. Oppenheimer. The idea originated here," Mr. Rosenthal

The plan will also result in a series of management changes. David Tendler, 43, would become irman and chief executive of Philipp Brothers. Mr. Tendler, the current president of the trading division, has been with the company Irving D. Isko, now a deputy chairman of Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals, would become chief ex-

cess with its concept of decentral-ized equipment — the develop-ment of smaller computer systems and terminals that plug into large main-frame computers. : Budget

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Trilateral Commission Debates Auto Issue

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Sharp dif-

ferences among European, Japa-nese, and U.S. officials on how to Ottawa in mid-July. deal with international trade issues were fully and openly discussed during a three-day session of the Trilateral Commission which ended here Tuesday evening, confer-ence chairman David Rockefeller said at a concluding press conference Wednesday. The Trilateral Commission - a

target of bitter criticism from right-wing and left-wing groups is a private organization formed in 1972 to identify major problem areas, and offer ideas to handle them, Mr. Rockefeller said. He noted that one especially important result had been to involve Japan more fully in Western European-North American economic dial-

On the specific issue of Japanese car exports to Europe and North America, Mr. Rockefeller said that "Americans" at the conference had spoken in favor of some form of restrictions, while the Japanese "naturally were not anxious" to accept a protectionist solution.

Broader Summits Sought

On another key issue, Georges Berthoin, European Chairman of the Trilateral Commission, told re-porters that there is "a growing

issues, but broader political issues as well." The future structure of economic summitty is expected 10 be widely discused in advance of. and at, the seventh such summit in

It was learned from other sources that the most vigorous protectionist case on autos was not made by any Reagan administration official in attendance, but by Commission member Philip Caldwell. chairman of the board of hardpressed Ford Motor Co. But concern on going this route was ex-pressed by Marina von Neumann Whitman, vice president and chief economist of General Motors.

Sources also said that at least some Japanese participants were critical of the extent to which Japanese car producers had been pushing car exports, and one indicated a belief that it was time for the Japanese industry to accept voluntary restrictions.

The Reagan administration still has not formulated a final policy position on the auto question. But a medium-level, inter-agency team is scheduled to go to Tokyo this weekend to begin informal discus-sions with Japanese officials.

Japanese sources at the Trilateral Commission indicated that there is about as much division between the Japanese Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International

The future of economic summits was one of the themes of a paper on multilateral issues by Miriam Camps of the Council on Foreign Relations. Although Mr. Berthoin's view that summits should leave more of the economic problems to the International Monetary Fund and similar agencies. and concentrate on political-cumdefense issues was broadly endorsed by by Takeshi Watanabe, Japanese Chairman of the Commission, it gained only lukewarm approval from Mr. Rockefeller. He

Mideast Problems Another major paper discussed at the sessions, on Middle East problems, raised the question of how to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization as a political force. Mr. Rockefeller observed that while the "reality" of the PLO could not be denied, its refusal to recognize the legitimacy of Israel's existence provided little hope that the PLO would gain international

(other) normal communications."

Mr. Berthoin added that one good result of the paper and the strict of the issues-papers that are commissional discussion of it was a better understanding by the Euro-cific persons to attend, he said. pean side of "the fundamental importance" of the Camp David mously to extend its existence for agreements, and a better underporters that there is "a growing perception" among European officials that "economic summits should not only tackle economic problem.

Trade and Industry (MITI) as the European desire to play a role the European desire to play a role in the Middle East peace-making process.

Trade and Industry (MITI) as the European desire to play a role in the Middle East peace-making of members in Peking at the invitation of the Chinese government.

At different points during the meeting, the Commission met with Vice President Bush, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who hosted the whole Commission at a State Department dinner Tuesday night. Mr. Haig fo-cussed on civil rights issues, and then took questions for 45 minutes, those who attended said.

During the wind-up press con-ference Wednesday, Mr. Rockefeller fielded a number of questions that challenged the role of the Trilateral Commission. To one reportsaid he thought giving additional scope to summits "might sidetrack er who asked whether the Commission was not a kind of "shadow world government," Mr. Rockefeller said that "anyone who makes that charge doesn't understand how we work or what we do."

To the criticism that the 300 or so members of the Commission do not include any representatives from the Third World or from less important industrial countries, Mr. Rockefeller said, "We didn't think it would make any sense to have a private United Nations, and we had to have some basis for limiting membership." Third World problems are prought into view through the issue prought that are commissions.

The Commission voted unanianother three years. Prior to next

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Apr. 1 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS April 1, 1981 Other Funds

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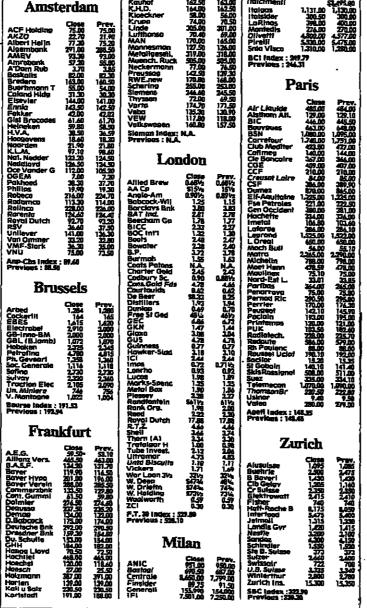
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UNION INVESTMENT, Fronklyr

April 1, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)



Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

> on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on March 31, 1981: U.S. \$94.20 (ex div.)

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Plerson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

مكذا من الاصل

Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, March 31, 1981

Tokyo Exchange

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

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AMEX Index

European Gold Markets

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Selected Over-the-Counter

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, March 31, 1981

Canadian Indexes

ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.

International Herald Tribune

Invest your money ne otignet side of gold.

however, your investment does not bring in any interest. And, of course, you are exposed to unforseeable price fluctuations which affect your total investment.

Our suggestion is: invest your money in the brighter side of gold. You can do this with gold options.

The European Options Exchange in Amsterdam is the world's first exchange for gold options. It is also the only place where gold options can be traded in a competitive market system.

to find gold options extremely attractive. Or are you thinking of speculating

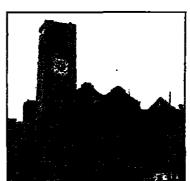
A wide range of investors are going

in gold? E.O.E. gold options can, in both up and down markets, limit your risks as well as your investment. And have you ever considered making your gold

bring in an income? This is what options can do. Or would you prefer to use options as an insurance against a possible decline in the price of your gold, thus protecting your profit potential? Options can serve that goal.

Options are a versatile vehicle for investment. Gold options combine the versatility of options with the dynamism of an investment in gold. The E.O.E. will open up the path for you.

Just return the attached coupon and we will send you detailed information.



The European Options Exchange was opened in Amsterdam on April 4th 1978. It is the first options exchange in Europe and is the only exchange in the world on which options on shares from the Netherlands, various other countries in Europe and the U.S.A. are traded. Since April 1981, the E.O.E. is the only options exchange in the world where options on gold are traded.

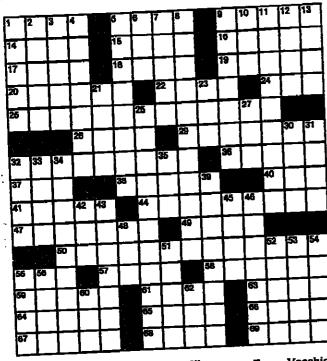
The European Options Exchange operates as an exchange as according to Dutch law and it performs its function under the supervision of the Minister of Finance.

Gold options: The brighter side of gold.



1000 GD Amsterdam Holland .

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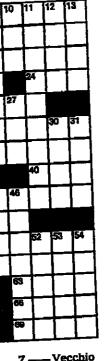
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RADIO NEWSCASTS.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Western Europe: 648KHz and 665M Medium Wave. 5.775, 6.050, 7.120, 7.165, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.075 and 15,070 KHz in the 47, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Atrica: 1413KHz and 712M Medium Wave, 25,630, 21,640, 17,865, 15,430, 12,095, 11,630, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,650 KHz in the 11, 12, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands. North and North West Africo: 25,650, 21,470, 15,670, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,575 KHz in the 11, 11, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands. Southern Africa: 25.450, 21,660, 17.880, 15.400, 11,620, 9,410, 7,185 and 4,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 47 moter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9,410, 7,140, 4,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25.31. 42, 49 and 75 meter bands. Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,690, 17,770, 15,710, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 moler bands.

East and South East Add: 25.650, 17,790, 15.770, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 2e mater bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broodcasts world news in English on the hour and at 26 minutes after the h during varying periods to different regions.

tern, Europe: KHz 15,245, 7,325, 6,060, 5,950, 1,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19,7, 41.1, 49.5, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30,7 and 222 (medium wave) meter bands. Middle East: KHz 15,265, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, e,840, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 47.7, 218 meter bands. East Asia and Pacific; KHz 17.220, 17.740, 15.276, 11.760, 9.770, 26.988, 4.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 14.9, 19.4, 25.5, 20.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 mater bands. South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,505, 11,915, 9,760, 7,165 on the 13,9, 16,9, 19,7, 25,2, 30,7 and 42,2 met

Africa: KHz 26,000, 21,660, 17,670, 15,230, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.1, 16.1, 19.4, 25.2,

In April Exclusive, Guardian Says Charles Will Get Sunny Wedding

LONDON — The Guardian newspaper Wednesday claimed in a frontpage report with 13 related articles on inside pages that a team of top scientists, working in secret during a 13-year period, had made a breakthrough that would guarantee perfect weather for the July 29 wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. The reporting was in the best British newspaper tradition for April 1

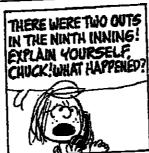
ALL RIGHT, CHUCK WHAT HAPPENED?! U T S

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RENDTION OF THE WEDDING MARCH

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I'M SORRY... MR. BROWN IS NOT IN ... IF YOU'D CARE TO LEAVE YOUR NUMBER, HE'LL TRY TO GET BACK TO YOU SOMETIME NEXT YEAR.



















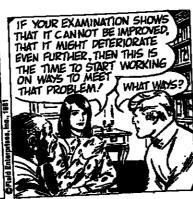


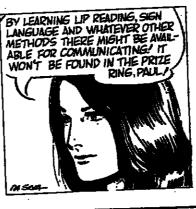




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WORKER WAS, MOST Now arrange the circled letters to torn the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon. Print answer here:

Jumbles NAIVE TAKEN COMEDY ATTAIN Answer: What her escort was in-ATTENDANCE

Imprime par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney. 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



YOU MUST HAVE DONE SOMETHING TO FRIGHTEN THE BOY!"



BOOKS.

BRICKS TO BABEL

A Selection From 50 Years of His Writings. Chosen With New Commentary by the Author By Arthur Koestler. Random House, 697 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by John Leonard

A FTER Hitler and Stalin: after Marx Freud and Einstein; after Hungary. Austria, Palestine. Germany, Russia, Spain, France and England: after 10 books and who knows land; after 30 books and who knows how many women. Arthur Koestler enters his 76th year. "Bricks to Babel" is a birthday cake from Random House, layer upon layer of words that madden. Those already familiar with Koestler's novels, essays and auto-biography will be infuriated by all that is omitted. Those who are inno-cent of his extraordinary journalism will be mystified by ideas and charac-ters wrenched from context. He quotes an annoyed Madame Pas Louis is now up to his neck in beet juice." Koestler leaves out his own

He has only himself to blame. He did the editing. He also decided, at about age 50, to abandon politics; he was seized with the urge to synthesize; he would improve on Freud, Thus, the lopsidedness of this compilation, this account of a "pilgrim's regress," as he calls it. Less than half of "Bricks to Babel" is devoted to snippets from his fiction and swatches of "Arrow in the Blue" and "The Invisible Writing." The rest is brain theory, astronomy, ethnology, parapsychology and mysti-

Of the novels, we get too much of "The Gladiators," his indifferent first novel about Spartacus, and too little of "Darkness at Noon," "Thieves in the Night" and "Arrival and Departure." The wonderful "Triangle" parture. able from "Arrival and Departure" is quoted, but not Bernard's passionate vision of a Nazism that would make of the mineral veins of Europe a central nervous system. We are permitted the Arab point of view in "Thieses in the Night," but denied the desert and the sex. A couple of pages from "The Age of Longing" — which he says is "the only one of my novels which I dislike," as if he has forgotten "The Call Girls" - is not enough to indicate how angry and witty it was about postwar France, Simone de Beauvoirized. He mixes, impermissibly, a key scene from one fiction with a paragraph or two or three from pertinent essays. The imagination dies. Written on Bandages

Together, "Arrow in the Blue" and "The Invisible Writing" constitute one of the great 20th-century anto-biographies. By definition, a 20thcentury autobiography is written in haste, on bandages, and Koestler is not a threat to Rousseau or Herzen. But there is little of this lousy century that he didn't experience, from a Berlin Communist cell group that includ-ed Wilhelm Reich to death row been witheim kerch to death row he-hind the Franco lines in civil war Spain. Nevertheless, the antobiogra-phy sinks under the ink splashed by so many pages of "The Act of Cre-ation" and "The Ghost in the Ma-

It is as if Koestler, like Doris Lessing, could only become clean of our century by denying it entirely. When Lessing abandoned politics, she found Sufism. Koestler was less satisfied on his journey to the East, and trivializes Gandhi. More to his taste are subatomic atoms and "superagalactic spaces," extrasensory perception and pharmaceutical salvation — a benign enzyme that will reconcile the neocortex with the horse and the crocodile in

our brains.

Never mind that the rubbing together of our various layers of brain probably accounts for "the act of creation" — our culture — that he de-scribes so well and theorizes about so badly. On the one hand, he suggests that language and symbols account for our aggression and are "evolutionary blumders." On the other hand, he

makes iun of Zen teachers fo to communicate, in books, the municable, which, of cou precisely what he seeks to co cate, in his books, with refere prime numbers and the "syn of justice. "Wars." he tells us. ----

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fought for territory, but for we Koestler is a brilliant jor and it is in the nature of the journalist to seek the quick fix of punch line. He sought it i and Frend. They didn't work seeks it still, in Gestalt psy and the very different sort of land to be found somewhere it cinity of Dake University. H quick fix for the Jews! Chan religion. And a quick fix for th A soothing enzyme. And a q for death: Our elders and bei out there in the cosmic waste ing on a theory of humor.

Any journalist would d throw away the beet juice to the idea, even if the idea died dration. We are always n when we want to think. We k with sarcasm, rude humor, se canon and a kind of feisty We were right about everyt was wrong, and we want to

seriously.

I remember the Arthur who went to the North Policion in 1931, before joining the page 14 man Communist Party. He walked in his sleep, but he zeppelin. He was also willing Mount Ararat to see how t doing on the Central Asiat production front." Somewhe the line he lost his air and bomor. A journalist without : humor needs an enzyme.

Please read the autobiograp will meet someone you wan much to know once upon Now, if he comes to dinner bend spoors, and crocodiles in the beet juice,

John Leonard is on the stay New York Times.

Tomb Comple Found in Cret

United Press Inter-ATHENS - Greek archa excavating in somhern Crumearthed a 4,500-year-old tomb complex containing gol-and ivory sealstones, the Ard cal Service said Wednesday.

Ioanais Sakeilarakis cur Heraklion Museum, said th built complex in the Odigitr comprised two round vaulte or "tholoi," five small rooms, bones, a paved courtyard ar. rounding stone wall. The archaeologists found

stones carved with animal ar glyphic designs, made fro somstone and glass paste. I uncovered four strips of g hundreds of necklace bear vases, bronze tools and blac of obsidian, he said.

The tombs are thought to h used between 2,500 and 2,000 an carly Minoan community.

Record Price for a M United Press Internations

LONDON - An anonym pean collector paid £700.(million) Wednesday for a pa the Norwegian artist Edvard Sotheby Parke Bernet aucti said the price was the hig paid for a Munch painting is "Two People," dated 1908.

BRIDGE

MOST players know they should not attempt a grand slam unless the odds are substantially in their favor. The percentage chance to make it a borderine proposition varies be-tween 55 percent and 69 percent, de-pending on such factors as vulnerability, denomination and type of scoring.

But this assumes an uncontested auction. If you are considering bidding seven when the opponents have refused to allow you to play six, the calculations are quite different. You must take into account the valuerability, the method of scoring, the state of your score, the freakishness of the deal and, obviously, your prospects of

making 13 tricks.

On the diagramed deal, played in a duplicate game, South found himself the proud possessor of a nine-card suit, something one can expect once in about 10,000 deals. He began gently with one spade, and his opponents took advantage of favorable vulnerability to crowd the bidding with the

At his second turn, South found that he was too late for Blackwood, and bid a confident six spades. He then had to make a decision when his

♦32 ♥97 **VK1863 6**J\$2 WEST 7654 0 KQ1832 O42 ♣A1087 SOUTH (D) **AKQ876543 VA16** 05 ~~· North 50 Fass West 4♥ - 5▽ 70 . West led the heart king.

_By Alan T

opponents rightly saved This contract could have bled and beaten by four i that prospect did not attra He felt that the save woul found at other tables, so he collect many match points bling. If North held both mir the grand slam would almos succeed. If he had one ace held the other, there was a f: that West would not find !

Added to which there was logical angle: South could himself to defend when hole id nine-card suit. So he spades, and as he hoped, We find the right lead. He put king on the table and So count 12 tricks. The diamon fered a hope of a 13th.

After winning the heart a ran eight rounds of trumps this position:

NORTH OAKJ

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When the last trump was heart was thrown from du was helpless and the grand made. The defense would ! slight chance, however, if discarded differently.

He smould have discard chubs, hoping that Sou misread the position and fir amends. But an alert South alize that West could hard! four hearts holding eight o

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By Neil Amdur New York Times Service

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VER — The Mount Ev-[Climb is an ardnous 28icycle race that ends on shest paved road in the States — 14,264 feet sea level.

Cook holds the record race: one hour 54 mint seconds. He won it the times, a feat easily com-; to the three consecutive Marathons won by Bill

sember of the 1980 U.S. ic cycling team, Cook will tend his Hill Climb crown i. He died March 11 at the 23, having suffered the efd brain tumors for three

Cook said she never er son that there was no fter doctors diagnosed his m as metastatic melano-

b tried to hide the pain." ohn Beveridge, an alfalfa ean sprouts grower who seed Cook's racing team, ited one day and asked do something. He was in ad said, 'I'll have to think that John.' And then he the covers over his head ad, I do my best thinking here. In fact, I think he inp the covers because he nacing to hide pain."

View of Life

k's view of his life — he said, "to some people, they live for is to be imit. To me, that's not an ob-- is evident in his nine of diaries, perhaps the horough ever compiled by

ides normal training workwhich sometimes reached riles a week, Cook paingly recorded his daily diet, rulse readings a day (36 to eats a minute), weight,

and other riders, a list of races and prizes, and specific feelings. He kept his diary even after he first entered the hospital Dec.

26 for tests to determine the cause of the headaches, loss of balance and numbness that began during his 25-mile rides to work at Martin Marietta, where he worked as an engineer in the space shuttle recovery program.

The last known notation in his diary, on Feb. 5, read as fol-lows: "I try not to think too much about my condition and what it might lead to. I may get better, but I may get worse. I may die. That's unpleasant, but I have to face the possibility. I'm glad I don't think too much about it. Just living each day the best I can keeps me in pretty good spirits."

A Little Fanatical

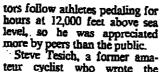
Cook lived with a discipline, determination and dedication that often amazed members of his family and friends. "I just thought he was a little fanatical and let it go at that," his older brother, Joe, 26, a certified public accountant, recalled, fondly. "He just liked to be in shape."

It's difficult to believe he could climb Mount Evans in less than two hours when it took me six hours," Jan Woellhaf of Wheatridge, Colo., wrote in a March 15 condolence letter to the Cook family.

The appentes of cyclists are as legendary as their long training routines or distaste for automo-biles and junk food. Cook weighed 140 pounds with almost no fat on his 6-foot-1-inch

It was not uncommon, his brother said, for Cook to get up at 4 in the morning, eat breakfast, go out for a workout, re-turn and then eat again at 7.

His cycling ability on mountainous terrain may be Cook's legacy to the sport. Few specta-



teur cyclist who wrote the screenplay for the acclaimed movie "Breaking Away," once made the straight uphill climb from the tiny Colorado town of Idaho Springs (7,000 feet) to the snow-capped summit of Mount Evans. "Agony," Tesich said last week, describing the three-hour trek that began in 90-degree heat and ended in subfreezing tempertures.

No-Man's Zone

"From 10,000 to 14,000 is like no-man's zone," said Alexi Grewal, a 20-year-old member of the U.S. national team from Aspen, Colo. "Bob owned that

territory. "As an amateur, Bob ranked with the top climbers in the world," said Wayne Stetma of Schererville, Ind., a three-time Olympian.
"Bob was our best chance at

Moscow because of the hilly course there," said Michael Aisner, director of the nine-day, 600-mile Coors International Bicycle Classic. Aisner had seen Cook win several stages of the Coots race in 1978 and 1979.

Road racing is far removed, in substance and style, from cycling events that are contested at shorter distances and on prescribed courses or tracks.

"When you become as good as Bob was," Tesich said, "it's that ability to do things alone, to suffer alone, to come through alone, that stands out. You get formed by it or you drop off. It's so much easier to go on a foot-ball field with 40 guys and get a group feeling to pump you up. There's something very fitting about the West, the mountains and being alone. It's a quiet form of heroism, and Bob sym-



rett Wondering: What Next?

KC:

George Brett

kind of year I had in 1979, it'd be a

good year and that was only 329. Everything kind of mushroomed

on me last year and the statistics

really piled up and I had an in-

"I don't know what would be in-

credible this year after last year.

As long as I have fun and the team

wins and I put together some good

Brett acknowledges that he found happiness elusive last sea-

son. It was not the pressure of get-

ting base hits. That part was easy.

It was the demands on his time

created by the news media that made life sometimes difficult.

would like to do it again. I would

that problem every year. If my hair falls out, my hair falls out, It's just

something I think everybody

would like to experience. If you

wouldn't like to experience a great

Exhibition Baseball

Tuesday's Gal

Boston 2. Minnestio : Chicago (AL.) & Konsos City 2 Accetraci 1, Boltimore 0 Toronto 11, Philodelphio 7 Philodelphio 2

York (ML) 4. St.Louis 2. 10 in

Cleveland & California 1.
Althoules 11, California 18
Seattle & Chicago (NL) 4
San Francisco 5, San Diego
Henr York (AL) 2 Texas 1

like to do it every year and have

"The attention was really a has-

statistics I'll be very happy."

credible season.

YORK — What do you - you've sung "Pagliacci?" you've paint after you've the ceiling of the Sistine What do you write after ritten "Moby Dick?" he ways, George Brett, a rate artist with a baseball hand, is faced with a sitmilar to those that con-Enrico Caruso, Michelan-Herman Melville. lo you do after you've hit highest batting average in leagues in 39 years?

Areat Expectations

playing seven years in the eagues I expect some the Kansas City Royals eman said recently prior ring training exhibition Tampa, Fla. "I expect to 300. Now, I don't know if 1 or .390. I have no idea. rays thought 300 was a eason. I don't know what L I do expect to hit over lo expect to hit over 20 is and I do expect to drive 00 runs, if I stay healthy. year at the all-star break. vas hurt, I looked at my and said. Gee, I'm not drive in 100 rups, I'm not hit 20 home runs and I'm to score 100 runs, and I doing two of those three think a plus for me is that set goals. I just expect do it and that's all I exmyself this year, another nt what do the fans ex-

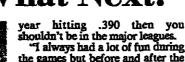
II, let's say, a 330 batting satisfy them?

Fans Don't Count

langelo created some things before and after ed the Sistine Chapel but lything quite as majestic. never wrote anything that mpare with "Moby Dick." after he hit 6! home runs, aris hit 33 and was boood. sple expect too much of

in't care what people Brett said. "I never have red what people think. As 'm happy at the end of the my family's happy, the Jim Frey and the general and the owner of the ballhappy, that's all I should

n't know what to expect on. I really don't. I didn't 1at to expect last year, to t with you. I told myself if go out and duplicate the



games I didn't have fun. This year

my goal is to have fun on the field

and off the field before and after

all the games."

Brett has already begun to cut down on outside interferences. Although he was in great demand over the winter. Brett took a lowkey approach to personal appearances and interviews.

Helpful Brother

"I have someone who talks to people for me," Brett said. "My brother, Billy, out in California. Every time someone would call up and want to do something with me, they'd call the stadium because I have become very, very private. The stadium would call my secretary in Kansas City and she would call my brother in Califor-

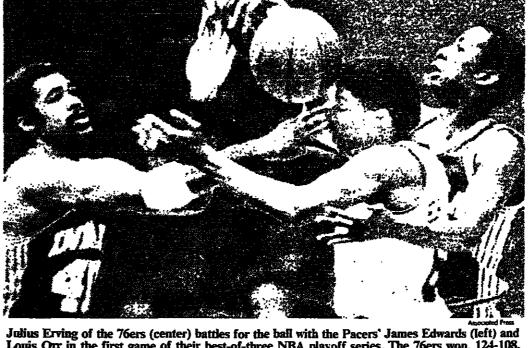
nia.
"I could have run around crazy, but I didn't want to do it. We just kind of laid back and I got a chance to do what I wanted to do and it wasn't hectic at all."

This spring Brett is having his troubles getting his swing in the proper groove. A hemorrhoid operation at the start of spring training (his second since last October) followed by a bout of food poisoning and then a touch of the flu se-verely hampered his conditioning program.

would have proved .400 was possisle last year and it became a big problem some days." Brett said, but it's a good problem to have. I ble. I can look back right now and see 15 or 20 line drives that were caught and I can see 15 or 20 bloopers that fell in, so who knows if anybody can do it.

"I was over .400 for a month and a half it seemed like. Then I came down to two weeks left in the season and had one bad week and one great week and the one bad week killed me. I didn't get one cheap hit the last two weeks of the season. When I really needed

them, that's when they left me. "I guess God, or Ted Williams' ghost, or somebody said 'Hey, if you're going to do it, you're going to earn it.' I hit .430 the second half of the season. I don't know why I couldn't do that all year. I really don't know why. I just hope some day I'll get another chance to



Louis Orr in the first game of their best-of-three NBA playoff series. The 76ers won. 124-108.

Hoosiers' Goal: Just Compete

By Gordon S. White Jr. New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA - Winning in Philadelphia was the most obvious similarity between the Indiana team that took the national collegiate basketball championship in 1976 and the Indiana team that captured the title at the Spectrum Monday night.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
W I, T Pts. GF GA

Inders 45 18 14 104 32 255
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29 39 18 58 282 357 19 41 17 55 245 324 Adoms Division 38 19 29 96 317 227 36 29 13 85 307 263 34 27 17 85 292 255 30 26 17 77 303 304

Toronto 27 37 13 67 311 352 x-Clinched division title
Tuesday's Results
Minnesoto & St. Louis 3 (Powne (25), Poimar (4), Ciccorrelli (16), B. Smith 2 (29), Broten (17):xSuther (25), Turnbull (24), Carrie (20).
Detroit S, Cologry 5 (Smith (10), Peterson (6), Borrett (3), Hamel (5), Huber (14); Hislop (24), Rourtekallie (10), Milsson 2 (46), Lobrootter (11)).
Quebec 5, Pittsburgh 1 (Cloutier (13), Tordit (21), A. Stassiny 2 (38), Richard (31): Corryle (14)). Montreol 3, NY Islanders 1 (Napler (33), Gal-

Montreot J. NY Islandors ? (Nabler (33), Gdi-ney (23), Houle (26); Aerrick (14), Los Angeles ?, Winnipeg 3 (Toylor (44), Kelly (2), Wells (5), Charlrow (1), Hookins (8), St. Lau-rest (10), Terrico (12); Liskowich 2 (32), Geof-frion (17)).

x-NY islanders	45 18 14 104 342 255
x-St. Lovis	44 17 16 104 341 267
x-Montreal	47 22 13 99 342 229
x-Los Angeles	43 23 12 98 128 279
x-Philodelphia	47 22 14 96 311 245
x-Buffalo	38 19 20 96 317 237
x-Coleary	37 77 14 88 318 290
x-Boston	36 29 13 BS 207 263
x-Minnesota	34 27 17 B5 282 255
z-Quebec *	30 30 17 77 363 304
x-Chicona	30 32 15 75 292 303
x-Voncouver	28 30 19 75 278 284
Pittsburgh	29 36 12 70 294 305
NY Roneers	28 25 14 70 306 314
Edmonton	27 35 15 69 310 319
Toronto	. 77 37 13 67 311 358
Woshington	24 35 18 66 275 309
Hartford	20 39 18 58 282 357
Colorado	22 44 11 55 246 330
Detroit	19 41 17 55 245 326

NHL Ex-Coach Indicted Again United Press Inter

TORONTO - Floyd Smith, former head coach of the Buffalo Sabres and Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League. has been committed in the Ontario Supreme Court for trial on a charge of criminal negligence caus-

Smith was charged after an automobile accident on March 14. 1980, in which two persons were killed. In November, a Provincial Court judge dismissed the criminal negligence charge, but committed Smith for trial on a charge of im-

paired driving.
The crown attorney, Anton Zuraw, appealed the lower court decision and successfully obtained a new indictment, charging Smith with the more serious criminal negligence charge, which carries a maximum sentence of life impris-

Padres' Mumphrey Traded to Yankees

pitchers Tim Lollar and Chris Welsh, the baseball clubs an-

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. the season opener on April 9.

But the differences were even patient offense, looking for an more obvious.

Ask Bobby Knight, the superb

teacher who coached both teams. "We were national champions at the start of the 1975-76 season in almost everybody's eyes," he re-called after Monday night's triumph. "If we did not win, it would have been a disappointment. We felt we almost had to win."

By contrast, he said, "our objective when this season started was simply to be as competitive as pos-

"The kids never lost sight of this goal." he emphasized, "and Isiah Thomas spoke of it many times."

Most Important To some extent, the difference showed in the season records. The 1976 team, with Scott May, Kent Benson and Quinn Buckner, was undefeated. The present team. with Isiah Thomas, Jim Thomas, Ray Tolbert, Randy Wittman and Landon Turner, lost nine games, the most ever by a team that went

on to win the championship. When they needed victory the most was when the Hoosiers were most competitive. Nobody was more important in the drive than Isiah Thomas, the sophomore point guard who would not let his teammates forget the goal.

As the star of the 63-50 victory over North Carolina Monday night, he scored 23 points, made, two key steals early in the second half to break open a close game and was named the outstanding player of the 43d annual tourna-

The site of the final victory aside, there was a more important, if less obvious, similarity between the two teams; both reflected the strength of Knight's belief that practice gets results. The victory over North Carolina was attributable as much to the repetition on the practice court as to anything

Against Louisiana State in the semifinals, the Hoosiers appeared to break away suddenly in the second half, overcoming a 3-point deficit and winning easily. And they seemed to do the same against North Carolina, after having led by only a point at intermission.

Practice Makes Perfect

Some people think that Knight, a former Army coach, has halftime words of inspiration, a "win one for the Gipper" speech, every time his team goes into the locker room. But it is practice that gets the results, and Knight may be the best practice coach since UCLA's John Wooden.

He drills his teams, goes over the drills repeatedly and then starts from the beginning. What effect does that have?

"Ours is a game of doing what we want to do the whole game," he said. "If we can do that, our ultimate objective is to break down a team over the whole 40 minutes. If we can stay with our defense and pressure the ball and stay with our offense and be patient, we've got control going into the last part of the game.

Knight, who may lose his temper at times, never loses faith in his system. He kept his players running the same patterns, the same

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Tar Heels in man-to-man coverage.
Ultimately Indiana's consistency paid off. After North Carolina had reached a 16-8 lead with 10 minutes left in the half, those days and weeks and months of practice

The Hoosiers ran nothing differently from the way they had operated in the first 10 minutes; they simply started executing with smoother efficiency. The ball dropped because the players were

Thomas began to zip the back-door passes behind North Caroli-na's big-man zone defense. The

began to show how important they

a half-step closer to the proper po-

long shots by Wittman clicked. including one from the corner that, at the first-half buzzer, put Indiana ahead by 27-26. That was the end for North Carolina. The Tar Heels

opening, anticipating the shot chances. The defense hounded the

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minutes to play.

Knight led Indiana with 25

was clipped to 40-35.

76ers Stop Pacers, **Bulls Defeat Knicks** In Playoff Openers

PHILADELPHIA — Julius Erving scored 32 points and Bobby Jones and Darryl Dawkins added apiece Tuesday night to lead the Philadelphia 76ers to a 124-108 victory over the Indiana Pacers in the opening game of their best-ofthree National Basketball Association playoff series.

In New York, meanwhile, Artis Gilmore and the rest of Chicago's powerful front line stopped the New York Knicks' inside game as

the Bulls won. 90-80.

Erving scored 18 of his points in the first half, and the 76ers shot 64 percent from the field for a 67-49 lead. The Pacers never got closer than 10 the rest of the way.

The Pacers recovered from an early six-point deficit to take a 27-22 lead on Johnny Davis' layup with 3:13 left in the first quarter. but Jones scored five points in a 14-2 surge as the 76ers recaptured the advantage, 36-29. Philadelphia shot 73 percent from the field for a 38-33 lead after one quarter.

The 76ers continued their hot shooting in the second quarter, outscoring Indiana, 22-8, to stretch their lead to 60-41 on Erving's basket with 3:29 left in the first half.

The Pacers managed to cut the deficit to 10 points twice in the third quarter, but Philadelphia led, 91-79, at the end of the period. The Pacers cut it to 10 once again at on Billy Knight's basket with 6:09 remaining, but Dawkins sparked the 76ers on a 14-3 spurt that gave them a safe 118-97 lead with three

points, and Davis and Mike Bantom added 19. James Edwards, the Pacers' second-leading scorer with a 15.6 average, was held scoreless.

In New York, the Knicks led. 24-12, after one quarter but 7-foot-2 Gilmore, 6-9½ David Green-wood and 6-10 Dwight Jones be-gan frustrating the Knicks inside and forcing them to shoot from long range. By the half their lead

with eight straight points of the fi-nal quarter and the Knicks never came closer than three points after that. Ricky Sobers paced Chicago with 18 points. Greenwood added 17. Jones 16 and Gilmore 13.

Ray Williams led New York with 19 and Campy Russell had but New York's all-star guard. Michael Ray Richardson, scored only nine points.

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND

(Best of Three)

FASTERN CONFERENCE
Philodelphie vs. Indiana
(Winner plays Allwayke)

Morch 31 — Philodelphie 124. Indiana
(Winner plays Allwayke)

Morch 31 — Philodelphie of Indiana

-April 5 — Indiana of Philodelphia

New York vs. Calcops
(Winner plays Baskes)

Morch 31 — Chicops 90, New York 20

April 3 — New York at Chicops

April 5 — Chicops of New York

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Los Angeles vs. Houston
(Winner plays Son Anteelo)

April 3 — Los Angeles

April 5 — Houston at Los Angeles

Partland vs. Konses City
(Winner plays Pheenix)

April 1 — Konsos City of Portland

April 3 — Control of Control

April 3 — Control of Control

-April 5 — Houston of Los Angeles

Partland vs. Konses City
(Winner plays Pheenix)

April 1 — Konsos City of Portland

April 3 — Konsos City of Portland

Transactions

Americas Loque
Americ

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Traded Juan Boriland baseman, to the San Diego Pa SEATTLE MARINERS—Released Dove

Skapps, colicher.

National League

NEW YORK METS—Traded Juan Berenguer.
pitcher, to the Kansas Citr Royals for Marvell
Wynne, outfleider, and John Skinner, pitcher. Asslaned Wynne and Skinner to Jackson of the Textermine.

Cenadian Football League
HAMILTON TIGER-CATS—Signed Stan John-son, defensive tackle, and Randolf Young and
Phil Prohoska affensive tackles. SASKATCHEWAN ROUGHRIDERS- Signer

Red Smith

Remember Who Forgot to Duck

NEW YORK - When John F. Kennedy was president, he attended an Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia and, as protocol dictates, watched one half from Navy's side of the field and the other from

Between halves, cadets and midshipmen in uniform lined up in twin files flanking the 50-yard line to form an honor guard. The president walked between the ranks, hatless and without an overcoat.

Suddenly a drunk burst through the honor guard and staggered up to the president, getting within handshake distance before he was grabbed and hustled away.

Not So Funny There was a moment of laughter in the press box, laughter that was stopped abruptly by one chilling thought: Suppose that guy had a gun. Suppose he

wasn't drunk. If the realization had not dawned before, the truth was driven home forcefully that day: If an assassin is prepared to sacrifice himself, there is no way to make

his target safe. Since that day, this truth has been impressed upon all of us again and again. No amount of planning and preparation by the Secret Service, no bulletproof car, no armed bodyguards can guarantee the safety of a public figure if an assassin is willing to risk capture or death. Especially in America, the occupant of politi-

cal office cannot survive in a vacuum. He has to min-gle with the electorate and take his chances. Obviously Ronald Reagan realizes this. That much clearly implied in his reassuring quip to Mrs. Reagan when they met in the hospital on Monday. "Ron," she probably asked, "what happened?"
"Honey," he said, "I forgot to duck."

That was Dutch Reagan, the old sportscaster, relying on memory. Reagan knew he was borrowing the

line from Jack Dempsey.
On Sept. 23, 1926, when Gene Tunney jabbed the face off Dempsey in Philadelphia and won the heavyweight championship of the world. Jack returned to the hotel where Estelle Taylor, his wife, was waiting. The sight of his beat-up features shocked her. "Ginsberg!" she said, using her pet name for him.

"What happened?"
"Honey," Jack said, "I forgot to duck."
Dutch Reagan was 15 years old then, too young to have commented on the fight over the air, but Dempsey's line went into the language, and young Reagan, a sports fan, undoubtedly encountered it later on. In official Washington, sportspeak is an essential part of the mother tongue. Without terms like "ball park figure," "his track record," "playing hardball"

and such, some bureaucrats would be speechless. Dempsey's line is something else. It is a legitimate classic, well worth borrowing.

Chances are, if this president were quizzed, he would score 100 by identifying the sources of sports' other deathless lines, such as, "We wuz robbed," "I should of stood in bed," and "They trut me good."

For the benefit of the less informed, the late Joe Jacobs was responsible for the first two, and the third belongs to Rocky Graziano. Jacobs, the manager of Max Schmeling, screamed, "We wuz robbed!" into a microphone on the night of June 21, 1932 Jack Sharkey was awarded the decision and the heavyweight title after 15 rounds with Schmeling.

Joe spoke the second line on a cold day in Detroit in October, 1934. He happened to be in Detroit on business, and somebody gave him a ticket to a World Series game between the Tigers and the Cardinals. His teeth were chattering when he was asked how he had enjoyed the game. "I should of stood in bed," he

replied. Because he had slugged a captain, gone over the hill nd done a hitch in Leavenworth during World War 11, Graziano was in bad odor with some boxing officials when he won the middleweight championship from Tony Zale in Chicago in 1947, However, authorities in Illinois had given him no trouble, and he had won the title and made a fat payday.

"I liked Chicago," he said. "They trut me good." Inevitably the attempted assassination revived talk about strengthening gun-control laws, a campaign that has not had ardent support from the president up

to now. Wouldn't this experience alter his views?

Maybe, maybe not. The fact is, there is no valid reason why possession of a handgun should not be prohibited by law, though that would not keep the weapons out of the hands of assassins and other crim-

Good for One Thing

Handguns are not sporting goods like rifles and shotguns. They are not used for any normal kind of hunting, not even trap shooting. Target-practice com-petition could be held with toy guns and rubber-upped darts. The only practical civilian use for pistols and revolvers is shooting people.

This being the case, the law ought to ban these weapons. Such a law may make it more difficult for a wife, in a moment of pique, to plug her ever-loving helpmeet. It would be observed by the law-abiding and ignored by the lawless.

President Reagan, who has waved plenty of sixshooters around playing cowboy in the movies, is per-fectly aware of that.

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What's Possible? 212-359-6273 United Press Intern FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. Brett said he was not sure if batting .400 in a season is possible or 212-961 1945/461 2421 Switch-hitting outlielder Jerry Mumphrey of the San Diego impossible nowadays.
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 Tel: Germany 9-6103-86122 Padres has been traded to the New said. "Five more hits and I York Yankees for outfielders Ruppert Jones and Joe Lefebvre and

nounced. The Yankees also acquired John Pacella, a 24-year-old pitcher who was landed by San Diego from the New York Mets in a previous deal for Randy Jones. Pacella was sent to the Yankees' Triple-A farm club in Columbus, Ohio.

Jackson's Leg in Cast The Associated Press

Reggie Jackson of the New York Yankees has a partially torn plantaris tendon and has had his right leg placed in a cast, the Yankees said. Jackson is expected to be sidelined for at least two weeks, which means he probably will miss

Art Buchwald

The Nameless Ones

WASHINGTON — Anyone in the public eye, whether it be a movie star, a television personality, a politician, or even a columnist, has a better idea than most people of what happened in front of the Washington Hilton Monday

afternoon. Somewhere out in this country are sick people, who, though

complete strangers, harbor bitter grievances against well-

known individuals who have never done them any harm. But for some reason, they have decided that Buchwald

a particular per-son is responsible for their pain. The mail arrives and among the letters are the anonymous scrawls of anger and hate. The scrawls can be threatening, or they can make no sense at all. You tend to laugh them off, because you don't want to admit to yourself that some-body out there has chosen you as the target for their discontent.

The letters are either thrown into the wastebasker, or placed in the increasingly large "nut file" that you've built up over the years. Sometimes the mail continues for months and even years.

Other times one letter is suffi-cient to relieve the person of whatever is bothering him.

The hate and the anger and the frustration are not only transmitted through the mail, but also over the telephone. The stranger tells you what you have allegedly done

Single Bus Fare Set For London Suburbs

The Associated Press
LONDON — Starting April 5,
London suburb dwellers will no longer have to cope with an array of different bus fares. London Transport is introducing a single fare of 25 pence (about 55 cents). The new system applies, however,

only to routes operating roughly five miles outside the city center. In the core of the city where most tourists congregate, bus fares will still range in steps from 12 pence (27 cents) to 70 pence (\$1.58), depending on the distance travelled. If the suburban plan works, flat fares may be extended to central London, the spokesman

going to do about it. The trick is to talk calmly and assure him that whatever his grievance is, you will look into it. You try to persuade him that you are not responsible for whatever is hurting him, and you end the con-

versation as quietly and gently as you possibly can. Fortunately, very few people act ut their fantasies of "getting even" with the person they have chosen as the one who is tormenting them.

But every once in a while someone decides he or she must take

The most obvious person in this country to take action against is the president of the United States. It doesn't matter what party the president belongs to, or what his political philosophy is. The stranger has decided to have

his day in the sun. The problem of obtaining a gun to carry out the fantasy is no problem. In almost any state you can buy a weapon. You can get one for as little as \$20 or one for \$200, and in many places you can buy a gun

with no questions asked.

Stalking a president is also no problem in a country where presidents mingle with the people. The opportunity to fire the gun is a matter of luck and daring. No Second Seco cret Service or umbrella of police rsonnel can protect a person from the stranger who is intent on shooting someone.

And sometimes the deed is car-

ried out, as it was Monday, when a smiling president waved to a friendly crowd on the streets of the capital of the United States.

But presidents are not the only targets for the sick people who walk the land. The victims can also be John Lennon or a little black child in Atlanta.

And every time it happens, the American people rise up in anger and say "What can we do?" Stop the sale of handguns? It might be a good beginning, but the gun lobby will never let it happen. Lock up every sick person in the country? It can't, and shouldn't be

The truth of the matter is that there is very little that can be done.

The brooding stranger, who dreams of taking his revenge, is always amongst us. But until the gun is fired, nobody knows his name. 01981, Los Angeles Times Syndicate







Robert Redford presents special honorary award to Henry Fonda; Sissy Spacek clutches best-actress statue; Robert De Niro waves best-actor trophy.

Redford's 'Ordinary People' Wins 4 Oscars

Sissy Spacek, Robert De Niro Capture Top Acting Honors

From Agency Dispatel TOLLYWOOD — An address from President Reagan, taped before he was wounded, opened the 53d annual Academy Awards ceremony to five rounds of applause for his speech. Top honors in the awards went to "Ordinary People" as the best picture of 1980 and to Henry Fonda, who received an honorary Oscar for his 46-year career.

"Ordinary People," the story of a mid-dle-class couple and their suicidal teen-age son, was the top award winner in Tuesday night's program, watched by an estimated 300 million television viewers in 66 countries, bringing in four of the gold statuettes. Actress Lillian Gish, 84, came out of retirement to present the best picture

The picture also won awards for best director, Robert Redford; best supporting actor, Timothy Hutton, son of the late actor Jim Hutton, and best screenplay based on material from another medium for Alvin Sargent.
"Ordinary People" was Redford's first

directing effort and the 20-year-old Hutton's first movie role.

Robert De Niro won the best actor award for his devastating performance as boxer Jake LaMotta in "Raging Bull." De Niro previously had been nominated for best actor for his roles in "Taxi Driver" in 1976 and in "The Deer Hunter" in 1978. He was named best supporting actor in 1974 for his part in "The Godfather Part

Sissy Spacek won the best-actress award for her portrayal of singer Loretta Lyun in "Coal Miner's Daughter." Miss Spacek had been nominated for the same award in 1976 for "Carrie."

Mary Steenburgen was chosen best supporting actress for her role as the feisty wife in "Melvin and Howard."

Although the gala event was delayed for 24 hours because of the shooting of President Reagan in Washington Monday, the mood of the evening was light and the recuperating president was even the target of some of emcee Johnny Carson's goodnatured one liners. natured one-liners. "I sainte the academy for the influence

its work has had on the world's most enduring art form. Film is forever," the president said, setting the theme of the protion (U.S.S.R.).

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gram, "Film Forever," in his brief re-

marks.

Carson, in white tie and tails, told the audience at the Los Angele Music Center. "It was the president's express wish that we use that introduction. He asked for a television set in his room so he could view that introduction tonight."

A highlight of the night was presenta-tion of a special Oscar to Fonda, honoring a half-century of "brilliant accomplish ments and enduring contribution to the art of motion pictures.

Redford, who usually shuns the awards ceremonies, presented the award to Fon-da, who walked to the stage with aid of a cane as the orchestra played "Red River Valley," the theme song from one of his

most famous movies. "It's been a very rewarding 46 years for me and this has got to be the climax," said Fonda, 76, who had never won an Oscar. "I'm very proud and very grateful to the governors of the academy.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE FILM — "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears," Mosfilm Studio Produc-

ORIGINAL SONG — "Fame," from "Fame," fusic: Michael Gore; Lyric: Dean Pitchford.
ORIGINAL SCORE — "Fame," Score: Michael

ORIGINAL SCREENPLAY — "Melvin and OKIGINAL SCREENIAN — Meevin and Howard, Screeniasy: Bo Goldman.
CINEMATOGRAPHY — "Test," Cinematographers: Geoffrey Unsworth and Ghislain Cloquet,
ART DIRECTION — "Test," Art Direction: Fi-

erre Guffroy, Jack Stepher COSTUME DESIGN - "Tess," Costume De-

SOUND -- "The Empire Strikes Back," Sound: Bill Varney, Stove Maslow, Gregg Landaker, Peter

DOCUMENTARY FEATURE - From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stem in China," The Hopewell Foundation, Murray Lerner, producer,
DOCUMENTARY SHORT — "Karl Hess:
Toward Liberty," Halle-Ladue Inc., Roland Halle,
Peter W. Ladne, producers.

ANIMATED SHORT -- "The Fly," Pannonis Film, Budapest, Ferenc Rotusz, producer.

DRAMATIC SHORT — "The Dollar Bottom,"
Rocking Horse Films Ltd., Lloyd Phillips, producer.
TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT — Acms-Dunn

FECTS — "The Empire Strikes Back."

PEOPLE:

Spine Surgery Slat For Richard Burto

Actor Richard Burton will: go neurosurgery within 10 da relieve severe spinal pain forced him to withdraw from cast of "Camelot," his ma says. "The doctors sent him to recover from the vestiges severe viral infection." V Douglas said. "They don't any of that floating around they operate, and they fel would be more comfortable rest better at home." Burton admitted to a Santa Monica I tal last Friday. Douglas said 55-year-old Burton will contin take painkillers "because the nal] pain is quite severe," bu declined to discuss the natural the viral infection, except to had resulted in Burton contra tracheal bronchitis. At times pain has been so bad that Bi — in his role as King Arth-"Camelot" — was unable to h sword and had to knight oth tors with his left hand. Bur last performance in the play.

March 17 — more than months before the play was se uled to end its run.

Beautiful blonde Signid G Williams is married to the wo top animal trainer — and afraid of animals. "I wouldn't walk over to that llama alone, said at Madison Square Ga where her husband, Gunther bel-Williams, performs with Ringling Bros. and Barnum & ley Circus. She says she can only with little animals. raised 12 tigers, 12 cougars leopards, one giraffe, two kids one miniature poodle. I'm training one husband." Son B 10, somewhat to her distress, to be an animal trainer lil

Banjo picker Roy Clark and manager, Jim Halsey, have d ed to become adoptive par Clark and Halsey adopted a of Arizona burros. The wild bu come from the Grand Car where the National Park Se planned to destroy them be they were upsetting the area's cate ecology. Cleveland An who heads the Fund For Anin organized a helicopter airlift nearly 600 burros out of G Canyon. Some are being adopt others are being sold to help for the rescue operation. - SAMUEL JUST

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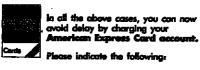
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